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JPRS L/10505

10 May 1982

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 21/82)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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CONTENTS

ASIA

AUSTRALIA

Government Weighs Giving Police Access to Tax Files (Ted Knez; THE AUSTRALIAN, 9 Mar 82).....	1
Drugs Commission Hears Testimony on Passport Falsification (Aileen Berry; THE AGE, 11 Mar 82).....	3
Briefs	
Drug Law Reform	4
Raid on Drug Lab	4

INDONESIA

Malaysian National Arrested for Smuggling Morphine (KOMPAS, 17 Mar 82).....	5
Briefs	
North Sumatra Drug Smuggling	6
Ships Seized	6

PAKISTAN

Drug Sellers Banished From Lyari (Siddiq Baluch; DAWN, 23 Apr 82).....	7
Briefs	
'Empty' Suitcases Heroin Recovery	8
NWFP Governor in Washington	8
Heroin Recovered: Briton Held	9
Charas Seized in Peshawar	9
Charas Seized (95 Kilos)	9

- a -

[III - WW - 138 FOUO]

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LATIN AMERICA

BOLIVIA

Briefs	
Antinarcotics Operations	10
Traffickers Arrested	10
Investigative Reporter Warned	11

BRAZIL

Government Prepares National Campaign Against Drug Use (O GLOBO, 28 Mar 82).....	12
FUNAI, Police Seek To Prevent Trafficking on Indian Reservations (O GLOBO, 28 Mar 82).....	14
Band Trafficking in Cocaine, Hashish, Marihuana Arrested (O GLOBO, 3 Apr 82).....	16
Briefs	
Major Traffickers Listed	19
Marihuana Production Down	19
Major Cocaine Trafficker Arrested	20
Rio Drug Addiction Figures	20
Plant for Cocaine Production Seized	21

COLOMBIA

Customs Officials Dismissed Over Drug Shipment (Gustavo Ramirez; EL TIEMPO, 19 Mar 82).....	22
--	----

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Briefs	
Cushe Forest Marihuana	24

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

KENYA

Briton Loses Drug Case Appeal (DAILY NATION, 6 Apr 82).....	25
--	----

SENEGAMBIA

Briefs	
Senegalese Diplomat Smuggles Hashish	27

- b -

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SOUTH AFRICA

Kwazulu's Multimillion Rand Dagga Industry Explored
(Reg Rumney; FRONTLINE, Mar-Apr 82)..... 28

UPPER VOLTA

'L'OBSERVATEUR' Views Police Actions To Control Drug Trade
(L'OBSERVATEUR, various dates)..... 30

Cannabis Trade Uncovered, by Frank S. Vierax
More Arrests Made, by Vierax F. Sanou
Police Vigilance

WEST EUROPE

DENMARK

Police Crack Down on 'Chicago-Style' Copenhagen Drugs Gangs
(Bent Bak Andersen; BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, 14 Apr 82)..... 34

Police Official Discusses Drug Smuggling, Arrest Patterns
(Bent Bak Andersen; BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, 11 Apr 82)..... 36

Briefs
Finn Sold Hashish, Sentenced 38
Narcotics Police to Peru 38

FINLAND

Finnish Paper Reports on Drug-Smuggling Into Nordic Area
(Stefan Lundberg; HUFVUDSTADSBLADET, 29 Mar 82)..... 39

Police Studying Rapid Increase of Drugs in North
(HUFVUDSTADSBLADET, 19 Mar 82)..... 43

NORWAY

Police Clearing Up Country's Biggest Amphetamine Case
(Helge Amotsbakken; DAGBLADET, 26 Mar 82)..... 45

Investigation Reveals Widespread Drug Use on Oil Platforms
(Thorleif Andreassen; AFTENPOSTEN, 3 Apr 82)..... 48

Researcher Refutes Police Official's Viewing of Drug World
(Pal T. Jorgensen; DAGBLADET, 31 Mar 82)..... 50

- c -

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SWEDEN

Police Narcotics Investigation Methods Debated (Mats Gezelius; 7 DAGAR, 3 Mar 82).....	52
Loopholes in Drug Law Bring Release of Accused Smugglers (Eva Ekselius; DAGENS NYHETER, 27 Mar 82).....	57
Regulations for Telephone Tapping by Police Described (Claes Lofgren; 7 DAGAR, 3 Mar 82).....	59
Article Traces Illegal Drugs Flow, Describes Trafficking (Eva Ekselius; DAGENS NYHETER, 15 Apr 82).....	61
Crimes Involving Hard Drugs Increasing Prison Violence (Eva Ekselius; DAGENS NYHETER, 15 Apr 82).....	65
Briefs	
Dutch Amphetamine Smuggler Sentenced	68
Gang Smuggled Raw Opium	68

- d -

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AUSTRALIA

GOVERNMENT WEIGHS GIVING POLICE ACCESS TO TAX FILES

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Ted Knez]

[Text]

THE Government is to consider giving the Federal Police access to the personal tax records of drug dealers and people suspected of criminal activities.

The move is strongly recommended in a Cabinet submission which will be discussed soon by senior ministers. But the Government faces a dilemma over granting similar powers to the royal commissioner investigating the Painters and Dockers Union, Mr Frank Costigan, QC, who has called on the Government to lift the traditional secrecy provisions of the tax laws.

Mr Costigan claimed he had uncovered evidence of tax evasion rackets and frauds on the waterfront involving hundreds of millions of dollars.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Hayden, increased the pressure by agreeing that Mr Costigan should be given access to tax records as part of his investigation.

And the Labor Party spokesman on legal matters, Senator Gareth Evans, said Caucus accepted that access was desirable in the context of serious drug crimes or flagrant tax evasion of the kind uncovered by the royal commission into the Painters and Dockers Union.

But he said powers should be limited to cases where there was already substantial evidence of a crime and a judicial warrant had been issued.

"It cannot just be an open-ended power to go and look for something which might turn up," Senator Evans said.

The secretary of the Australian Taxpayers Association, Mr Eric Ristrom, last night objected to opening up tax records to the Federal Police.

"I think there would be a big public reaction against it," he said. "I am certainly not opposed to a royal commissioner having access to tax records, but that is far removed from giving those powers to a department like a police force."

A spokesman for the NSW Privacy Committee said blanket access to tax records by Federal Police would place in jeopardy the confidentiality of a vast number of people's records for the sake of a few.

Senior government officials confirmed yesterday that the question of widening police powers over tax records would soon be dealt with by Cabinet.

There was cautious optimism in some circles yesterday that Cabinet would agree to the powers under strict controls recommended in January 1980 by the Williams royal commission into the drug trade.

Under Mr Justice Williams' proposals:

- The Taxation Office would have a de facto police surveillance role, providing unsolicited information as well as handing over tax records in compliance with judicial orders.
- Applications by the Federal Police to view such records would be supported by sworn material showing how

the information would help to identify and apprehend drug dealers.

• The police would be required to report their findings to the judge who issued an order to examine tax records.

Spokesmen for the Federal Police, who have strongly supported adoption of the Williams proposals, were reluctant to comment last night on the renewed pressure to give them access to tax records, for fear of damaging their case.

The Minister for Administrative Services, Mr Newman, is a strong supporter of police powers over tax records.

When issuing the Federal Police with new guidelines late last year, he said the powers had a very high priority.

But they have travelled a rocky road to Federal Cabinet, with strong objections by some States and tax officials.

A special federal-states committee has been examining the Williams' recommendations and seeking solutions to an impasse last year over the main proposals.

The States and tax officials were clearly unhappy with the idea of breaching the strict confidence on tax records, even in criminal cases.

A decision on whether the Govern-

ment will extend the powers to Mr Costigan is expected in the next two weeks.

Senior government officials said one proposal was that Mr Costigan might be given the right to examine tax records for the term of the royal commission, which is due to report by the end of the year.

But one official said: "There would probably be less objection to giving these powers to the Federal Police."

Mr Costigan's call for the lifting of secrecy provisions sparked a row with the Commissioner for Taxation.

The royal commissioner claimed that tax officials failed to attend hearings because they feared for their lives.

He also said the Taxation Office had a great deal of information which could assist the royal commission in uncovering criminal dealings and tax evasion.

Mr Costigan insisted that the Income Tax Act had to be amended to "enhance the investigative capabilities" of the commission.

The chairman of the Law Reform Commission, Mr Justice Kirby, said any decision to open up tax records must consider effects on public revenue and personal privacy.

CSO: 5300/7544

AUSTRALIA

DRUGS COMMISSION HEARS TESTIMONY ON PASSPORT FALSIFICATION

Melbourne THE AGE in English 11 Mar 82 p 5

[Article by Aileen Berry]

[Text] Common household items such as needles, scissors, nail polish remover and a steam iron could be used to falsify passports in ways that could not be readily detected, the Royal Commission on drug trafficking heard yesterday.

Two Federal policemen showed the Royal Commissioner, Mr Justice Stewart, a series of slides of the simplest methods they had found to alter pages, photographs and signatures in Australian passports.

Detective Acting Inspector Paul Westwood, the head of the police document examination bureau, and acting Senior Sergeant Ian Evans, who is attached to the bureau, said that they had deliberately chosen to demonstrate the use of common household products and the least sophisticated techniques to "attack" the passports.

Sergeant Evans, who described himself as "an extremely poor sewer", said that after only two or three attempts at snipping the stitches holding the passport together, removing pages and replacing them with others and then re-stitching he had produced a false passport which was not likely to be detected at customs. He said that while the outer stitches could be cut and removed with tweezers, the passports had a line of "anchor stitching" along the spine which made them easier to re-sew.

The commission has heard that drug syndicate members are believed to have altered their passports by removing pages which showed stamps from Asian countries and replacing those pages with blanks. This enabled them

to continue making frequent trips into the world's drug centres without attracting undue attention.

Inspector Westwood told the commission that although the snipping method required little manual dexterity, there were even simpler methods of getting at the stitching without damaging the gold embossed, vinyl cover. By swabbing the inside of the cover with nail polish remover, the glue holding the cover to the backing would be loosened to such an extent that the cover could be peeled back to reveal the stitched spine.

The least complicated method of all involved the use of a "shot of steam" iron. He said that by holding the iron a couple of centimetres above the passport cover they had been able to steam the cover off with no adverse effect to any of the pages.

Inspector Westwood said that when the page swapping was complete, the cover could be held in position and steamed again. He told the commissioner that the heat from the steam re-activated the glue so that it was not necessary to use more glue to stick the cover back on to the passport.

Both men recommended the re-introduction of perforated passport pages. Before the size of the passport was reduced in January 1980, several pages in each passport were perforated with the passport number. Later, the Commonwealth Government Printer, Mr John Thompson, told the royal commission that one of the reasons for the discontinuation of the perforation was a cost saving of 12 cents on every passport.

Even the recent introduction of

a process of heat laminating the passport holder's photograph and signature was not entirely fool-proof, Mr Justice Stewart was told.

Sergeant Evans said he had proved it was possible to cut carefully around the photograph and lift it, complete with lamination, from the page. With some types of lamination the photograph could be peeled off and when a new photograph was stuck on the page the same laminate could be replaced on top.

The only part of the passport that had proved difficult to alter was the typewriting used to record the passport holder's particulars. When the writing was treated with solvent, Inspector Westwood said, the red image was removed but a strong black carbon image remained. Attempts to disturb the paper fibres and then scratch the printing off had not been successful. The men concluded that this section of the passport was "fairly impervious" to attack.

Inspector Westwood recommended that a standing body be established to filter information from document examiners and others through to "primary line" customs officers. He said that at the moment they were not receiving the benefit of work done to detect forged or falsified passports.

Other recommendations from Inspector Westwood and Sergeant Evans on ways of making passports more secure were given to a confidential session of the commission.

The Royal Commission will continue this morning.

CSO: 5300/7544

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

DRUG LAW REFORM--The NSW Young Liberals yesterday supported a recommendation that marihuana be made available freely, but their president, Mr Chris Crawford, said the recommendation did not go far enough. The Young Liberals supported the full legalisation of the manufacture, distribution and supply of the drug, he said. He said he had written to all members of Federal and State Parliament from NSW, urging them to support moves to allow the possession and private cultivation of marihuana. The Australian Foundation for Research and Treatment of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence recommended, in a report released unofficially last week, that possessing marihuana or cultivating it for one's own use should not be a serious criminal offence. Mr Crawford asked MPs to support that recommendation as the first step in a campaign to lift all restrictions on the use of the drug. The Premier, Mr Wran, had been hypocritical in rejecting the proposal out of hand, he said, while the leader of his own party, Mr Dowd, had disappointed him by not supporting it. "There is no reliable evidence that marihuana in itself induces the use of harder drugs, but it is apparent that there are links between pushers of marihuana and the pedlars of heroin. The latter are being presented opportunities which result solely from marihuana's illegality," Mr Crawford said. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 9 Mar 82 p 3]

RAID ON DRUG LAB--Police say they have found a drug laboratory at Wattle Glen. Four men in their early 30s were taken for questioning after a raid on a property in Silvan Road. The raid began about 6.30 last night. Police said the men were connected with an international motorcycle club. One firearm and part of a machinegun were found in the raid. Police from the drug squad, the special operations group and the bureau of criminal intelligence were involved in the raid. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 11 Mar 82 p 3]

CSO: 5300/7544

INDONESIA

MALAYSIAN NATIONAL ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING MORPHINE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Mar 82 p 12

[Text] On Monday, Region I customs officials thwarted an attempt to smuggle 16 packages strongly believed to contain morphine dust at Medan's Polonia Airfield. The packages were in the hand luggage of NKC, 37, a passenger on a MAS flight from Penang, Malaysia to Medan. According to his passport, NKC is a Malaysian national who lives at Nibong Tebal no. 5 King Hong Garden PWS, Penang.

Police Lieutenant Colonel Dzahry Daoed, head of the Police Region II, North Sumatra Information Service said NKC and the 16 packages had been turned over to the police. NKC is still in custody, and investigation continues.

Responding to a KOMPAS query, Daoed said he could provide no details about the investigation. He said only that there were some 880 grams of the substance suspected to be morphine dust.

A KOMPAS source at Polonia said the dust included (menthylenedi exyamphetamine) morphine.

NKC was carrying the packages in his bag. The three customs officials who searched the bag at first found only four garments. But a search of the lining revealed the packages.

NKC said the morphine dust was owned by AT, and was turned over to him at Penang Airport. An unknown person was to receive the goods in Medan. NKC did not know his contact, but if he cleared customs, he was to carry the bag under his right arm as a signal.

NKC said AT had paid him \$2000 Malaysian. AT had paid him the money and delivered the goods to him on 13 March, at Penang Racetrack.

9197

CSO: 5300/8322

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

NORTH SUMATRA DRUG SMUGGLING--Medan, 22 Apr (ANTARA)--Despite the decline in the number of drug smuggling cases handled by the police, the North Sumatra police headquarters believes that a narcotic syndicate tidely organising drug traffic still operates in Indonesia. The North Sumatra police headquarters stated here recently that 81 drug smuggling cases were uncovered in 1980, involving 162 people and 660 kg of narcotic, as against only 38 cases in 1981, involving 52 people and 238.3 kg of narcotic. The sending of narcotic by the smugglers has so far been done not only through air transport, but also sea and land transport. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0806 GMT 22 Apr 82 BK]

SHIPS SEIZED--A Region IV customs team has intercepted three vessels believed to be used by the "White Horse" syndicate for conducting narcotics transactions. The three ships are the km GG; GP and K-VI. The results of the seizure were not revealed. According to information, the "White Horse" syndicate is a narcotics network that moves from ship to ship in Tanjung Priok, to deal narcotics. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM in Indonesian 16 Mar 82 p 2] 9197

CSO: 5300/8322

PAKISTAN

DRUG SELLERS BANISHED FROM LYARI

Karachi DAWN in English 23 Apr 82 p 7

[Article by Siddiq Baluch]

[Text]

The campaign against narcotics pedlars in Lyari appears to have borne fruits and peace has been restored in the area.

For almost three decades, people were forced to pass sleepless nights owing to hectic trading in narcotics. They repeatedly lodged complaints and registered their protests through the media against the extremely disturbing situation having serious repercussions on their children.

Some localities of Lyari were generally considered 'safe' not only for the narcotics pedlars or the addicts but also for the corrupt officials entrusted with the task of eliminating the menace. But these localities remained the protected hideouts for the operators, the addicts and the concerned agencies.

Hundreds of salesmen were frequently seen occupying the narrow streets and the bylanes in three Police Station areas—Kalakot, Chakiwara and Baghdadi—offering their 'fine quality narcotics and drugs' to their customers.

Only known faces, particularly the prominent residents of those localities, were exempted from their generous offer of selling narcotics. The big and influential pedlars hired dozens of young boys to promote their sales and maximise their profits.

The wholesalers and the retailers remained behind the scenes during the whole operation.

These localities were also

safe for the addicts who started reaching there after the sunset. Some of the enterprising pedlars had planned a "cycle-service" to reach their customers from abroad, mainly from European countries.

Some of them also offered "concessions" to students.

Separate arrangements were made for the women addicts—European and Pakistani alike. Trained "female staff" were deputed to satisfy such customers.

Of late, some women pedlars had also entered into the business making huge profits in the trade. They also hired boys and girls to supply their commodity.

Charas and Mandrax were the two main items in great demand. Charas is brought from the Federally Administered Tribal Area. The Mandrax tablets were allegedly supplied by a Lahore firm. There is now an acute shortage of these tablets as a result of the raids organised by the Task Force of the Crime Branch, the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board and the Federal Ministry of Health.

The credit goes to the West German Police who informed their Pakistani counterparts about the racket when they seized a consignment destined to West Germany.

RECENT CAMPAIGN

A campaign was launched by the area police about seven weeks ago.

The police adopted a 'different strategy and made sincere

attempts to nab the actual men behind the business. The whole campaign was personally supervised by two young police officers. They interrogated the arrested accused and stopped their contact with the outside world.

One of the young officers personally supervised the late night raids. He made recoveries and arrested many accused persons.

Sensing danger for the first time, most of the pedlars left the province while some managed to go abroad to escape their arrest. Others were summoned and asked not to resume their nefarious trade.

The Thana Police remained off the scene during the entire operation against the pedlars. The force was collected from another police stations and thus the raids were conducted successfully.

The people of the area are happy but they have the apprehension that the pedlars some vested interests in the trade in collusion with some corrupt officers, might stage a come back.

The families of the addicts have urged the authorities not to permit the "traders" to resume their business.

The Superintendent of Police, City Division, Mr Niaz A. Siddiqui, told DAWN that he would never allow the pedlars to operate. It was the prime duty of the concerned agencies to check this "trade" and the police would provide all possible assistance to them, he said.

CSO: 5300/5728

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

'EMPTY' SUITCASES HEROIN RECOVERY--Islamabad, April 4--The Airport Customs officials remained unaware of the heroin worth about two and a half crore rupees, lying under their custody for about two months. This interesting story was revealed by the Customs people themselves while talking to the Press reporters, who had gone to the Airport hearing that the customs had recovered heroin worth crores of rupees. According to details, three persons Faiz Mohammad, Sadiq Husain Mirza and Shams Zaheer, were held at the Airport for allegedly trying to smuggle out antiques. They were trying to carry 46 precious pieces of antiques with them to London by PIA Flight No PK-783 on Feb. 7 last. They were stopped by the customs authorities at the Airport and the antiques were covered from them. The Customs people took into custody, the two suitcases containing the antiques in their custody. The suitcases, after being checked, were stored in the godowns as empty. At about 2.00 in the afternoon, the Superintendent Customs, Mian Farooq, received a anonymous phone call. The caller offered him Rs 100,000 to get back the two empty suitcases. He got suspicious and informed the matter to his high-ups, who ordered that the two suitcases should be re-checked thoroughly. This resulted in the recovery of the heroin. A fresh case has been registered against the three accused already under police custody for allegedly trying to smuggle heroin. Further investigations were being made. [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 5 Apr 82 p 3]

NWFP GOVERNOR IN WASHINGTON--Washington, April 13--NWF Governor Lt General Fazle Haq, arrived last night for talks with US officials on matters of mutual interest. The General has come here in response to an invitation from the Narcotics Division of the State Department. He will stay in the United States from two to three weeks. Besides meeting with officials dealing with the narcotics question and economic aid, he will have a working luncheon with Under-Secretary of State for Security Assistance, James L. Buckley. General Haq said that among the subjects to be discussed would be the situation in Afghanistan, development aspects of the Frontier Province and the narcotics issue. After his meetings here through this week, the General will visit California, Chicago before returning to Washington to meet some Senators and Congressman. He will also visit New York before returning to Pakistan. The General denied American press reports about an increase in drug traffic from Pakistan, saying the situation was under control. Through the vigorous efforts of the government, he said the cultivation of poppy has been reduced to 18 of the peak production in 1979-80. The Governor said there were economic reasons for poppy cultivations, but the government was providing incentives to cultivators for crop replacement. For this large funds were required and this was one question he

would raise with US officials. As regards reports about the growth of so-called heroin manufacturing factories, he said the government was one the look out for them and closing them whenever discovered. On the other hand, custom officials have stepped up their vigilance and were impounding large quantities of drugs destined for Western Europe and the United States.--APP [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 14 Apr 82 p 3]

HEROIN RECOVERED: BRITON HELD--The task force of the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board and Crime Branch officials yesterday apprehended a Zurich-bound British national and recovered 2 kilo of heroin from his possession. In Zurich, the heroin would fetched Rs one crore in the under-world market. The heroin was recovered from a suitcase carried by the accused Walter Pimlott at the Swiss airlines briefing counter. The group leader of the task force, Ch. Faryad Hussain said that Walter, a 69-year-old British national was born in Calcutta and has lived his entire life in this subcontinent. Only a couple of months back he came into contact with one Nasim, a resident of Jamrode tribal belt who offered him to pay Rs 50,000 if he works as a courier for a narcotic gang. On his acceptance Nasim gave Walter a suitcase containing 2 kg of heroin and also Rs 18,000 for expenses and purchasing Kar-Zurich Karachi air ticket. However on receipt of a secret information the task force was respatched to the airport which nabbed him at the Swiss air briefing counter in the morning. Walter was also given a "book" as a code signal for handing over the consignment to the recipient at Zurich and also receiving his "fee." The task force has also sent an information to Interpol and investigation was progressing under the supervision of Sardar Abdul Aziz, AIG crime and in charge of the force. The three-month old task force has so far seized 28,000 tablets of mandrex, 10 kg of heroin, 450 kg charas besides carrying out investigation into 16 cases received police stations.--APP [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 14 Apr 82 p 3]

CHARAS SEIZED IN PESHAWAR--Peshawar, 27 Apr--One thousand and two hundred kilogram of charas worth RS three crore in the international black market, was seized by the customs mobile squad in Mardan from a truck, which they ambushed near village Kaloo Khan in Sawabi Tehsil of Mardan District on Tuesday. The charas was being smuggled to Europe via Karachi. Truck driver Akbar and his companion Aqalmust, were arrested on the spot. The trap was laid after receiving information from a source well in time to make the truck's escape impossible. [Text] [GF301125 Karachi DAWN in English 30 Apr 82 p 6]

CHARAS SEIZED (95 KILOS)--The Excise Police of District west seized 95 kilograms of charas valued at about Rs. 5,00,000 from hutment in 'Bara Market' which was being used as a storage place for distribution locally as well as for export, says an official handout. Accused Haji Gul Shah and Anzar Khan escaped but excise men dug up the courtyard of the hutment and discovered a hidden pitch and recovered the charas. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 19 Apr 82 p 8]

CSO: 5300/5728

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

ANTINARCOTICS OPERATIONS--According to information released here today, three dead persons was the alleged result of one of the most important operations carried out, with U.S. Government support, against the elaboration of cocaine in eastern Bolivia. According to the journalists who were invited to witness this suppressive action, the operation was started in the departments of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, located at 600 and 1,000 km west of La Paz respectively. A ring of cocaine traffickers was discovered through this operation. The members of the ring had to flee and abandon a truck which was transporting coca leaves, raw material for the elaboration of cocaine and approximately 2 million Bolivian pesos in cash (\$450,000). It was also stated that a great number of cocaine factories which operated in Yapacani, 120 km northeast from Santa Cruz, were discovered. There are a great number of persons arrested but no names were released. The peasants of the area also informed the journalists that agents of the drug department and some dressed in military uniforms are humiliating the peasant families in order to get them to reveal who transports coca leaves from the production zones to the underground cocaine factories. They said that groups dressed in military uniforms pass themselves off as agents, seize drugs, money and goods and carry out all kinds of abuses. The suppressive operation is being carried out with the support of helicopters. [Text] [PY261510 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1745 GMT 24 Apr 82]

TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Due to untimely (remarks made) without any authorization by representatives of the Interior Ministry, an investigation of one of the most important cases of cocaine traffic involving operations from this country with contacts in Colombia, Panama and Miami has been thwarted. This information was provided by Col (Carlos Zapata), national director for the control of dangerous substances, during a press conference held this morning with other officials of this organization in attendance. The director said that despite the fact that the investigation was thwarted, officials of his organization, during an investigation carried out some time ago, seized 123 kg of cocaine in addition to \$170,900 in cash and checks for \$750,000. During the investigation 12 people were arrested but it had to be suspended due to the declarations made by officials of the Interior Ministry, declarations which alerted the different contacts who left the country, contacts which are commonly known as the big fish. This is the reason why the investigation has been stopped. [Excerpt] [PY140228 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Apr 82]

INVESTIGATIVE REPORTER WARNED--La Paz, 23 Apr (AFP)--Lawyer Carlos Ponce Sanjines yesterday was the target of an attempt on his life in the wake of his repeated exposes of drug trafficking in the country, the Press-Radio Organization reported. That umbrella organization for radio stations and newspaper owners reported that its member, lawyer Carlos Ponce Sanjines, was almost run over by a pickup truck as he exited his car after parking. Ponce Sanjines, who is also director of the board of the newspaper JORNADA, said that the attempt on his life is due to his continuous requests for the investigation of drug-traffic-related crimes and of smuggling operations. The leader of the Radio-Press Accord, Mariano Baptista Gunucio and Carlos Serrate Reich, have warned the public about the threats to freedom of expression. [Text] [PY240739 Paris AFP in Spanish 2054 GMT 23 Apr 82]

CSO: 5300/2282

BRAZIL

GOVERNMENT PREPARES NATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUG USE

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Mar 82 p 10

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--The Press Secretary in the Office of the President of the Republic Carlos Atila believes it to be "extremely opportune" to debate the drug problem at this time primarily in view of its connection with pornography.

A study prepared by CONFEN (Federal Narcotics Council) is being studied by the Press Secretariat in the Office of the President. This study is intended, during this first half of the year, to launch a national drive against the use of drugs and stimulants.

This information was released by CONFEN chairman and secretary general in the Ministry of Justice, Arthur Pereira Castilho. In his opinion, preparing a drive of this kind is "a delicate job because you have to avoid sensationalism. Some earlier attempts were counterproductive and only alerted people to the existence of drugs. This is why the Press Secretariat is carefully preparing the context of the message to be brought to millions of Brazilians via radio and television."

According to the CONFEN chairman "we do not have a complete picture of the tremendous damage caused by drugs throughout the nation. The data we do have are statistics pertaining only to arrests made by the Drug Control Division of the Federal Police Department. In the light of the volume of information, we have some idea of what the situation is but we have not catalogued the information methodically. But we do know that drug use is one of the most crucial problems of modern times. Because Brazil is a country with a vast border, it is exposed to the evils of foreign smuggling. International influence is a fact of life for Brazil. But we do have bilateral agreements with neighboring countries calling for the exchange of information on a basis of reciprocity."

According to Castilho, the main battle lines in the fight against drugs have already been drawn for this year. Decentralization of operations along with the establishment of state councils patterned along the CONFEN; increase in health supervision over products considered to be toxic (remedies) and first-level and second-level education programs alerting the people to the dangers of narcotics.

In addition, Brazil is using publications put out by the United Nations and technical reports providing guidance for the fight against narcotics use. These are the aids which the Press Secretariat will use to organize the drive and posters will be printed for this purpose.

The data available to CONFEN are a part of a demonstration report drafted by the DPF and deal with the period of January to August of last year. The Narcotics Control Division during those 8 months of last year confiscated 229.2 tons of marihuana as compared to 88.5 tons confiscated in 1980. As for cocaine, which is still rather little used in Brazil when compared to the developed countries because of its high cost, 92.8 kilograms were confiscated in 1980 and 90.6 kilograms were confiscated during 8 months of last year. Confiscations of opium, morphine, heroin, and dicetylmorphine are not recorded.

5058

CSO: 5300/2260

BRAZIL

FUNAI, POLICE SEEK TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Mar 82 p 10

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)—FUNAI [National Indian Foundation] and the Federal Police are conducting a joint effort to prevent drug traffic on native reservations primarily in Amazonas, Maranhao, and Roraima where traffickers have made tremendous offers to the Indians to grow toxic plants.

According to FUNAI, the problem is difficult to get under control because most of the native groups always use some type of drug during their religious rituals and the traffickers believe that there is "an opportunity to grow certain toxic plants here."

To outweigh the advantages offered by the traffickers, FUNAI is expanding agricultural projects in the areas most sought after for this type of traffic by giving these communities more money for planting rice, corn, beans, soybeans, and cassava, among other things, and by guaranteeing the purchase of all produce.

Parallel to that, FUNAI is making the native leaders aware of the fact that this kind of traffic is illegal and that, since they are responsible for the tribe, they must refuse any proposals made to them by the traffickers, immediately reporting them to the police station commander or directly to the Federal Police.

Custom

The head of the FUNAI delegation in Manaus, Kazuto Kawamoto, said that the Inomamis of Roraima and Amazonas use five types of hallucinogens but the "Etena" plant is the most important one following conversion into a powder to be inhaled during rituals.

He reported that the Macu and Tucanu Indians in the Amazonas region use the plant called "Epadu" from which cocaine is extracted. The traffickers are very busy in these reservations.

"We cannot," he said, "prevent the planting of these herbs because this is a part of the culture of the Indians. But we are preventing the excessive

planting that could be characterized as engaging in trafficking. Through bigger agricultural projects we want to make sure that the Indians can make an honest living."

According to Kazuto Kawamoto, the priests who work in the native areas are also working to indoctrinate the natives, explaining to them the consequences of illegal traffic and the evils connected with the excessive use of drugs.

He noted that the difficulty in this type of work resides in the fact that the trafficker, in making his offer, lists the big advantages connected with it and the practice of paying by the hour.

"Right now," he added, "most of the leaders are rejecting the proposals made by the traffickers out of fear of reprisals. There have been reports to the effect that the Indians on the Rio Negro are trafficking in marihuana but nothing has been proven. We have been able to ascertain normal planting activities because they use this herb as a remedy. We had reports to the effect that the Indians in Alto Solimoes were tempted to plant but the frequent presence of FUNAI and officers from the Federal Police prevented the traffickers from getting in there."

Maranhao

The head of the FUNAI delegation in Sao Luis, Alipio Nevea, said that this year alone the police station chief in the reservation of the Guajajara Indians "arrested two traffickers and handed them over to the Federal Police."

"The Federal Police is working with anthropologists in the area of the Guajajara so as to find ways of planting for community consumption and preventing the surplus from being sold to the traffickers," he added.

He noted that this effort began 3 years ago after it was found that the traffickers were paying the Indians to plant toxic plants.

"It is difficult to keep tabs on the entry of the traffickers because there is a vast desert area around the reservation. The Federal Police however are applying intimidation against the activities of the traffickers in the region. As in other states, we are promoting new agricultural projects so that the Guajararas will earn profits similar to or greater than those offered by the traffickers," Alipio Nevea concluded.

5058

CSO: 5300/2260

BRAZIL

BAND TRAFFICKING IN COCAINE, HASHISH, MARIHUANA ARRESTED

Rio de Janeiro 0 GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Apr 82 p 13

[Text] The police arrested the traffickers Paulo Cesar Medina Antunes, 28, and Edson Gomes, 36, and through them got the pusher Nivaldo Dias Dutra, 26, in whose home, at 560 Estrada Santa Eugenia, in Santa Cruz, 21 kilograms of marihuana and small quantities of hashish and cocaine were seized.

Reported to be the owner of the drugs who had brought them from Santos to sell them in Rio, Nivaldo Dutra was also arrested but escaped in his home, using his wife, Marcia Maria de Oliveira Dutra, 29, to divert the police officers to a presumed confession on drug traffic. In addition to Marcia, police officers arrested Maria Cristina Borges Martins, 20, Nivaldo's mistress.

Maria Cristina, who is 2 months pregnant, said that she did not know that Nivaldo was married and Marcia Maria did not know of the existence of the other woman in her husband's life. They met in the lockup of the 40th DP [Police Precinct] where they were taken after having been arrested by officers from the DPM (Metropolitan Police Department).

According to detectives, the boss of the gang--whose base of operations is in Sao Paulo--is the trafficker known by the name of Anselmo who was arrested by DEIC [Criminal Investigation Department] officers yesterday.

Nivaldo is still at large. He escaped on foot into a thicket and was being pursued with the help of the PM [Metropolitan Police]. He left behind the Passat EX-9069 with Sao Paulo license plates, registered in the name of Luis Carlos Pereura.

Report

The DPM officers who yesterday afternoon presented the prisoners and the confiscated material to the reporters said that everything began when they received a report to the effect that Paulo Cesar Medina Antunes (Rua Nossa Senhora da Salete 76, apartment 201, Rocha Miranda) was selling marihuana received from a gang in Sao Paulo.

Yesterday afternoon, Paulo was arrested in Rocha Miranda Square where he had 1.25 kilograms of marihuana on him. When questioned, he said he had received

the drug from Nivaldo through Edson Gomes. He also said that the two of them were going to meet with him at 1930 in that same square.

Police set up a stakeout and were lying in wait. At the scheduled time, Nivaldo Dias Dutra arrived in the Passat with Edson Gomes and Maria Cristina Borges Martins. After having been arrested, they tried to deny their participation in drug traffic but Nivaldo confessed that he had in fact met Edson to get the latter to persuade other persons to sell drugs. Edson lured Paulo Cesar to whom he gave 1.5 kilograms of marihuana to sell. During the meeting which ended in their arrest, Paulo Cesar gave Nivaldo the money from the sale, that is, 100,000 cruzeiros (he had however not yet sold all of the marihuana). Edson made 7,000 cruzeiros and Paulo made 5,000 cruzeiros for every kilogram sold.

Escape

Nivaldo Dutra, trying to gain time to escape, which in fact he did, indicated that he was ready to take the police officers to his wife's home in Santa Cruz although he told them that the woman was his sister (he wanted to keep Maria Cristina from finding out that he is married and the father of a 2-year-old son).

Nivaldo prolonged the conversation, fingering Anselmo as the gang leader in Sao Paulo. He made a signal to the woman, not knowing that Maria Cristina was his mistress, and she got the police to listen to a presumed confession in the bathroom. In this way he diverted the attention of the officers to her and used the opportunity to escape through the back door which leads to a thicket.

Weapons and Scales

In the house, police officers in addition to drugs--estimated to have a street value of 800,000 cruzeiros--seized a 7.65 caliber pistol with two clips in a holster and two scales, one of them a portable precision scale used to weigh cocaine.

They also found a tape recorder, a TV set, and two car license plates--WT-2298 and SY-1869, both from Rio--supposedly unused or taken from stolen cars. Edson and Paulo said they did not know that Nivaldo was also selling cocaine and primarily hashish, a drug little used in Rio.

Edson Gomes said that he is a cab driver and also works with attorney Adenir Afonso Guimaraes on Avenida dos Italianos. But he denied that the attorney knew anything about his criminal activities, maintaining that he was working in the law offices as real estate broker. Paulo Cesar said that he is a shoemaker and works at home. Police officers however said that he had always been involved in traffic and that he was the "airplane" (junior pusher) of the trafficker Jose Carlos dos Reis Ensina, alias Escadinha, who had been fingered as one of the biggest drug sellers operating in Morro do Juramento, in Madureira; he is still at liberty.

Maria Cristina Borges Martins (19 Agua Branca Street, apartment 101, in Magalhães Bastos) said that she is taking a professional training course in pediatrics and is a receptionist at the National Hotel in Sao Conrado. Marcia Maria, Nivaldo's wife, rather irritated, said that "this is the end."

"In addition to the arrests, the disgrace, there is the hatred that springs from the fact that I know that Nivaldo has another woman and that she is even expecting a child from him."

The four of them were charged in the 40th DP in Rocha Miranda.

The DPM contacted that police in Sao Paulo who had already arrested Anselmo and is also looking for Nivaldo as well as others involved in these activities in Santos and in the capital.



Nivaldo Dutra (top photo) the trafficker who escaped, and, on the left, the other members of the gang with the material seized.

5058
CSO: 5300/2260

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

MAJOR TRAFFICKERS LISTED--The Narcotics Squad has listed the following as principal traffickers operating in Rio, with their respective areas: Paulo Luneta, Tijuca; Paulinho da Matriz, Botafogo; Flavinho, Barra da Tijuca; Wilson Ferreira das Neves, alias Chulipa, Andaraí; Hamilton da Silva, alias Boi, Ilha do Governador and Baixada Fluminense; Jose Omena, Jacarepagua; Crema, Baixo Leblon; Antonio Jorge, Irajá; Vanir, Campo Grande; Passoca, Bangu and Campo Grande; Cueca, Morro da Providencia and Praca Maua; Congo, Tijuca; Tiao Capenga, Posse, Baixada; Eduardo Carroula, Ladeira dos Tabajaras; Beto, Laranjeiras; Melito, Banco de Areia, Belford Roxo; Valentim, partner of Melito, Cais do Porto; Edo and Toinha, the so-called Rainho Brothers, Andaraí; Carabina, who gets drugs from the Coragem Brothers, Cruz Vermelha; Pinga, Salgueiro; Mineiro and Branco, section between Lapa and Cruz Vermelha, dealing only in cocaine; Baiano Doido, Morro da Providencia na Praca Maua; Ci, Acari; Washington Poderoso, Paulo Maluco and Escadinha, Morro do Juramento em Vicente de Carvalho; Valter Negao, Curral das Eguas, em Realengo; Paulinho Amigo, Sao Cristovao; Tocaio, Leme; Roberto Malva, Grande Rio; Celso Queimado, Grande Rio; Joao Porcado, Bonsucesso, Ilha do Governador and Duque de Caxais; Petis and Denis, Rocinha; and Ceci, Inhauma. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Mar 82 p 9] 5058

MARIHUANA PRODUCTION DOWN--Police officers from the Narcotics Squad stated that this is not a good time for drug traffic because there has been a drop in the cocaine trade due to the recent seizure of large quantities in the United States and because this happens to be the time between marihuana harvests. To make up for the marihuana shortage, traffickers usually mix the herb with alfalfa or animal manure, thus fooling the addicts when the drug is prepared in small doses. The cocaine is mixed with talc [talcum powder], wheat flour, or bicarbonate. Cocaine sells at 3.2 million cruzeiros per kilogram and marihuana sells at 60,000 cruzeiros. These prices are not standard throughout the state because, in the southern part, considered the area preferred by traffickers, a marihuana joint with a smaller quantity than normal is sold for 1,000 cruzeiros; in Baixada Fluminense, an amount sufficient for four joints can be obtained for 500 cruzeiros. Marihuana--the main drug consumed in Rio because of its lower price--usually reaches the city after being brought in by "hicks"; these are men who are hired to carry the stuff in suitcases and to hand it over to the traffickers who ordered the stuff. In the traffic set up, the next step consists of the sellers who supply themselves through the distributors; they are the ones who are the most exposed

which is why they are often the target of the police. They disguise themselves as vendors of popcorn, hot dogs, peanuts, and even beverages. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Mar 82 p 9] 5058

MAJOR COCAINE TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--The trafficker charged with being responsible for more than 50 percent of the cocaine reaching Rio de Janeiro was arrested yesterday by officers from the DGIE (General Department of Special Investigations); he is Geraldo Alves de Azevedo, alias Geraldo da Beatriz, 52, serving a 14-year prison sentence for engaging in drug traffic in the Adauto Botelho Hospital in Cuiaba, Mato Grosso, but he frequently goes to Rio de Janeiro. He denies trafficking in cocaine from Mato Grosso to Rio de Janeiro but the officers have been able to discover that he purchased a Passat in December of last year from another trafficker by the name of Jose Carlos dos Reis Encina, alias Escadinha, whom he supplies with drugs. Geraldo da Beatriz has little to say about his frequent departures from prison in Cuiaba but police officers hinted that he will have to finger persons who help him when he goes back to Mato Grosso. Geraldo was arrested while having lunch with his wife, Maria Alina de Sousa, and a son; they live on Rua Figueiredo Magalhaes 263, apartment 706. Geraldo was quite calm and said that he is paying with financing through the Economic Fund. At the moment of his arrest, he was in the Real Restaurant, on Atlantica Avenue, and he displayed no emotion. At the DGIE he said that he was arrested in Cuiaba in 1979 as he was preparing to purchase 5 kilograms of cocaine. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Mar 82 p 9] 5058

RIO DRUG ADDICTION FIGURES--A research project by the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, which has been under way for a year and which will cost 60 million cruzeiros, estimates that Rio de Janeiro has 100,000 drug addicts with about 24,000 having psychiatric problems. The project is aimed at determining the factors that lead to this addiction and the extent to which the family structure contributes to it. According to researchers, the estimate is based on UN data for Latin American countries, such as Argentina, Chile, and Mexico. The research coordinator, psychiatrist Anastacio Morgado, an assistant professor at the National Health School, figures that last year alone there must have been 1,200 serious cases of "heavy" drugs taken care of in specialized psychiatric institutions where the victims had to be admitted. Out of the 87 cases studied, two began to use drugs between the age of 5 and 9 "through brothers, friends, or peer pressure." According to the UN study, 5 percent of persons between 15 and 39 are drug addicts and they generally begin with barbiturates and marihuana until they go on to the more dangerous drugs. The research project by the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation does not say whether the number of addicts is increasing. But, according to Morgado, a drug addict never says that he is an addict, and the scientific studies do not enable us to say whether a marihuana consumer will go on to use cocaine, heroin, and LSD. The psychiatrist said that he "does not dare" talk about marihuana "because our knowledge here is very uncertain." But he noted that there is no effective treatment to cure drug addiction, except love. His research, confined to Rio and assisted by the National Health Fund plus financing from the UN's Fund for Drug Abuse Control, has 40 items intended for patients and 20 for families. The as yet preliminary conclusions reveal that drug addicts

Have a serious lack of appetite, many have psychiatric problems, and the majority do not reveal any problems relating to mental illness. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Mar 82 p 21] 5058

PLANT FOR COCAINE PRODUCTION SEIZED--The police in Amazonas seized a large quantity of "epadu"--from which cocaine is extracted--in the township of Tefe, in Medio Solimoes, where a group of international traffickers had a 5-hectare plantation. On reaching the place, police officers arrested the farmer, Joao Rodrigues, alias Joao Nambu, and his son, Joao Rodrigues Junior, who ran the plantation; 12 sacks with dry plant leaves were found there. After interrogation, the police found another two traffickers--Francisco Bentes Rodrigues and Herval Dias de Araujo--and later on arrested a former official of the Electric Power Plants of Amazonas, Sebastiao de Oliveira, who was charged with being responsible for the planting of "epadu." Joao Rodrigues said that he was persuaded by two strangers, possibly Colombians, to plant "epadu" on a commercial scale because the plant is found in its native state throughout the region where the Macu and Tucanu Indians grow it for sale to Colombian traffickers. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Apr 82 p 21] 5058

CSO: 5300/2260

COLOMBIA

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS DISMISSED OVER DRUG SHIPMENT

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Mar 82 pp 1-A, 3-A

[Article by Gustavo Ramirez]

[Text] Medellin, 18 Mar--The Chief of Customs in Antioquia, Capt Alvaro Jaimes Mogollon, and five other officials were suddenly discharged today by the Head Office of Customs because of the seizure of a shipment of cocaine from Medellin discovered in a Tampa Airlines cargo plane.

In addition to Captain Jaimes Mogollon, Lieutenants Humberto Florez and Hernando Vargas Vargas, Corporal Antonio Yanez and the appraisers Jorse Olaya, Luis Hernando Matiz and Luis A. Cepeda were also discharged. The former officials were working in the branch of the Customs Department at the Olaya Herrera Airport in Medellin.

In an investigation undertaken in the airport by the General Customs Administration it was proved that the appraiser, Luis Fernando Matiz, was the one who reviewed 425 cases in which the North American authorities discovered 1,800 grams of cocaine in the transport plane of the Tampa company.

The drug, valued at about 1,000,000,000 dollars (more than 60,000,000,000 Colombian pesos) was stored in Tampa warehouses in Medellin, while Customs reviewed and authorized shipment of a cargo of jeans and flowers to the United States.

The discharge of the chief of Customs in Antioquia, Captain Jaimes Mogollon, and of the Lieutenants Florez and Vargas, Corporal Yanez and the appraisers was made by "the discretionary authority of the government to remote public officials from their jobs without previous investigation," according to an informant of the Customs Department in Medellin.

After the incident, the national director of Customs, Rafael Poveda Alfonso, had complained of the difficulties in discharging Customs officials who were involved in disciplinary investigations.

The discharges occurred when personnel from the Head Office of Customs and from the Antinarcotics Department of the United States undertook an investigation to uncover the methods used in the shipment of drugs abroad.

It was announced that David Huber Restrepo will replace Jaimes Mogollon.

The new official was head of DAS [Administrative Department of Security] in Manizales.

The cargo of 1,800 kilograms of pure cocaine was shipped to Miami in 22 cartons which was part of the normal load of a Boeing 707 of the Tampa company.

The cartons, which aroused the suspicions of Customs personnel in North America appeared in the Customs declaration as "personal belongings."

Suspicious on the involvement of Customs personnel in Medellin are based on the fact that the 425 boxes of merchandise which the airplane carried arrived normally at the consignees in Miami.

The manager of the "El Cid" company, owner of the Tampa airplane cargo, Guillermo Valencia Jaramillo, said that it is possible that cocaine had been shipped to Miami from Colombia many times hidden among export merchandise.

9678

CSO: 5300/2264

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BRIEFS

CUSHE FOREST MARIHUANA--Port-of-Spain, 18 Apr (CANA)--More than three million dollars (1 TT dollar : 41 cents U.S.) worth of fully grown marijuana plants and compressed ganja were destroyed and four persons arrested by police in a recent raid in the Cushe Forest, the local press reported. The police party uprooted about 50,000 trees, THE GUARDIAN newspaper said. The raid also turned up three fully furnished forest camps, a quantity of marijuana seedlings and about 150 pounds of the compressed drug. Police said other suspects escaped. Those arrested have been charged with illegally cultivating marijuana. [Text] [FL192141 Bridgetown CANA in English 1630 GMT 18 Apr 82 FL]

CSO: 5300/2279

KENYA

BRITON LOSES DRUG CASE APPEAL

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

THE High Court yesterday dismissed an appeal by a Briton who is currently serving a nine-month jail term for possessing bhang.

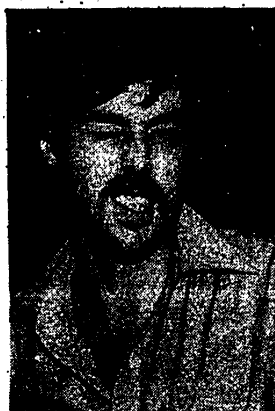
The court was told Brian Harvey used a fake name and travelled on different passports.

State Counsel Frank Nabutete told acting judge P.S. Brar that Harvey's real name was Frank Kimbie McGregor.

He was speaking during the hearing of an appeal, by Harvey against conviction last December.

Harvey had admitted that on November 20 last year at Langata, Nairobi, he had resin oil not in medical preparation.

The Chief Magistrate's court had been told that police officers acting on information laid an ambush at a house in Langata.



HARVEY... "Uses fake name."

The officers entered the house and found Harvey and other people. They searched the house and found resin oil worth 160,000/- in a bedroom.

Harvey lodged an appeal through lawyer Musyoka Anana. The lawyer said the nine-month jail sentence imposed on the accused was unfair as Harvey had admitted the offence.

But Mr. Nabutete said Harvey was a British citizen and had been convicted of possessing hashish in another country.

Harvey also used false passport and name, he said.

"He has been to Kenya many times but his passport shows entries for departures from Kenya but no entries for arrivals or destinations in other countries," stated Mr. Nabutete.

The State Counsel said the amount of resin oil found in Harvey's possession was large.

In his judgment, Justice Brar noted that Harvey had other convictions in another country.

The judge said the Chief Magistrate would have granted a stiffer sentence as the offence called for a fine not exceeding 20,000/- or imprisonment not exceeding 10 years or both.

Justice Brar said the nine-month sentence appeared lenient.

CSO: 5300/5725

SENEGAMBIA

BRIEFS

SENEGALESE DIPLOMAT SMUGGLES HASHISH--The diplomat Amadou Seye, who held the post of first counsellor of the Embassy of Senegal in Bonn, was questioned and placed under commital order recently by Senegalese justice. At the origin of this spectacular arrest is a seizure of 48 kg of hashish (valued at 125 million francs) in the diplomatic bag by the German customs officers, on 30 March 1982, at the Cologne-Bonn airport. The drug seems to have been imported from India. As he could not be questioned in Germany because of his diplomatic status, Amadou Seye, was declared "persona non grata" by the West German minister of foreign affairs who enjoined him to leave the FRG within a "suitable" time. Once he returned to his country, Seye, who no longer enjoyed his diplomatic immunity, was questioned and placed under commital order by the law. The investigation and hearing of the case is taking its course but an exemplary punishment must be expected so as to discourage any other attempt of this nature. An attempt which does not honor its authors who are our representatives abroad and which tarnishes the distinguished image which Senegal has acquired on the international scene. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 17-18 Apr 82 p 8]

CSO: 5300/5729

SOUTH AFRICA

KWAZULU'S MULTIMILLION RAND DAGGA INDUSTRY EXPLORED

Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Mar-Apr 82 pp 39-40

[Article by Reg Rumney: "Dagga---The Burn Machine the Cops Can't Stop"]

[Text]

IT was dagga that took me to Msinga, scene of faction fighting that makes Sicilian vendettas seem tame. Dagga, KwaZulu's multimillion rand crop, its only important industry.

And listening to Elijah Mhlongo, ex-policeman and veteran of many dagga-destroying raids, tell how prolifically it grows in the surrounding hills I think what a pity it is I have come to write about it rather than to smoke it.

I am sitting in the shade on Mhlongo's plot near the Tugela, fighting off flies and the smell emanating from what looks to me through sweat-misted prescription sunglasses like leather thongs hung up for curing. I ask Mhlongo why the people in the area grow dagga.

The reason, as he sees it, is simple. To grow anything else you need space, fertiliser and irrigation. You also need to find a market. To grow dagga you need next to no space - no more than an old cattle kraal, and nothing else at all. And you don't need to find a market either - it finds you, before you can even snap your fingers. Moreover the dagga runners will come from the city to collect it from you. You can make an easy R600 or so a year, by doing little more than sitting in the sun.

R150 for a mealie-sack of "Number one"; around R100 a sack for lower-grade merchandise - the sums are tiny compared to the final retail price. But here it is Money with a capital "M".

Here, among the mud huts with the broken dreams of derelict cars rusting in their yards, the women walking with the stately gait that their wide, dish-shaped

head-dresses demand, the incongruous vans emblazoned with such mysterious messages as "Beyond a Song", . . . here, practically any money that you can fold instead of bite is Money with a capital "M".

Mhlongo himself has an unusual plot. No trace of dagga, but plenty of thriving vegetables and fruit, including a vine from which he casually picks bunches of sweet grapes. This in an area bedevilled by drought for the last two summers.

Mhlongo is one of the few who has irrigated his land. He works with Church Agricultural Projects (CAP) on the farm Mdukutshani, where Neil Alcock and his wife Creina head a notable attempt to develop agriculture in the Msinga area.

The Alcocks encourage food production in place of dagga growing. They are well aware of the incentives running in the opposite direction.

An Ndwendwe cane grower, for example, might expect to net R368 a year, farming an area of, on average, 1.46 hectares. A dagga grower would earn the same amount from a field 1/30th the size. A ton of cane would net R5.25. Anyone with a ton of dagga for sale could earn between R8 000 and R100 000, depending on how and where he sold it.

Moreover, the Alcocks point out, cane needs fairly expensive back-up services. Dagga needs none at all.

Says a CAP newsletter: "It costs R25 000 to create a job in industry in South Africa. It cost Sukhumani (Development Company) R5 000 to create a job in sugar in 1979/80. But the dagga industry asks for not a cent - it creates its own jobs.

"Dagga proves that when the economic incentive is there the black farmer has all the qualities for success."

Yet at the same time as he proclaims that dagga is KwaZulu's only cash crop, Alcock regrets its existence: "Communities have asked me to help stop individuals growing dagga because of the harm it does to the whole community. The tragedy is that the actual growers never get caught."

Those caught and imprisoned are fall guys, he says, who happen to be in or around the dagga plot at the time. They will serve their sentences without a murmur for fear of the consequences if they reveal the identity of the plot's owner.

Dagga smoking begins in the area at an early age, the Alcocks say. The depredations of thieves who strip handfuls of leaves from the growing plants cut into the growers' profits. And often these thieves are young boys.

Every summer police helicopters come to destroy the dagga fields, using lately a poison spray instead of uprooting the plants and burning them. But they have touched only a fraction of the crop.

The growers have come to terms with the raids, it seems. Some pluck leaves from the plant as it grows so that no crop will go completely to waste.

Also, the raids have taught growers a simple economic lesson: scarcity equals value.

One grower Alcock has spoken to says he has the police to thank for the prices his dagga can command. If it was legalised he would be a much poorer man.

Down there in the green hills, the plant itself looks homely, somehow, in its natural surrounds. I was reminded of the Zulu name "Mthunziwenkhukhu" or "Shade of the fowls". Before dagga was declared illegal in 1928, dagga would be grown near the doorway of most Zulu huts and the chickens would rest under the plants' lower leaves.

This is referred to in the Zulu praise song of dagga:

*Burn machine of the mind
Burn shade of the fowls
You remind me of the other side of
the mountains
Where heroes have assembled.*

But it was another song, far distant in time and culture, I thought of as we recrossed the bread-brown river which whiplashes through the Tugela valley and on either side of which the mountains hump to the skies as intensely blue as the glare in a madman's eye. "Picture yourself on a boat on the river..." the Beatles sang. And after some of the local insangu ebomvu, its delta-9-tetra-hydrocannabinol heat-forced to a magic potency, all girls have kaleidoscope eyes. Oh yes, and with each draw a million brain cells vanish.

It's easy to wax lyrical over the Tugela Valley and similar rural paradises, especially from the vantage point of the city. The reality, however, is something else. Take the river, for instance. It carries a muddy film that clings to the body, quite aside from whatever excreta are casually deposited upstream. The local people live with it, using it to dump rubbish, wash both live and dead bodies and provide drinking water.

There's a shock or realization here for the city slicker — like learning that the attractive headdresses are human hair pulled around a base of mud and that the long needles the women carry are for scratching the scalp without disturbing the elaborate paraphernalia. A realization nearly as striking as the sight of the hungry people, hit as much by the new laws cracking down on illegal migrant labour — apart from dagga the only constant source of money — as by the droughts of the last two summers.

Beyond a song. But no doubt, most of the city's pipe dreams are rooted in a romanticised memory of an unpleasant reality, like Msinga.

CSO: 5300/5719

UPPER VOLTA

'L'OBSERVATEUR' VIEWS POLICE ACTIONS TO CONTROL DRUG TRADE

Cannabis Trade Uncovered

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 18 Feb 82 pp 8-10

[Article by Frank S. Vierax]

[Text] "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," they say. Bobo-Dioulasso--the second largest city in Upper Volta, with at least 100,000 inhabitants--has been invaded by harmful weeds since 1965-66. Harmful weeds in two senses: firstly, its youth, contaminated by adventurers who have dipped into the euphoric world of drugs; secondly, all sorts of drugs--both drugs produced in modern laboratories, like cocaine and tranquilizers, and plants like Indian hemp, also known as cannabis. They do our people no good. If Adam and Eve were lazy, as recounted by the Bible and the Koran in the story of the beginning of mankind, it was because they lived in the paradise of the Garden of Eden, which provided them with everything they needed. All they had to do was pick what they wanted. All that was long ago, and today man must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, since Satan took the form of a serpent and, as the first spy in man's world, visited Eve. The developing countries seem to have been more severely punished for this. We are citizens of developing countries, and we have a great deal left to do. We need all our able-bodied manpower.

Alas! Invoking various pretexts, each less valid than the last, young people and even adults are indulging in a state of euphoric contemplation by subjecting themselves to the effects of narcotic drugs. We have published many articles about the drug trade. We return to the subject now with Commissioner Youl Amedee's latest series of arrests. He rounded up 7.53 kilograms of Indian hemp when he was a police inspector in the Mobile Brigade of the Bobo Police Department. This time he netted 50 kilograms of Indian hemp for the Bobo-Dioulasso prosecutor's office. Here is how he did it.

On 15 January 1982, Commissioner Youl Amedee of the second police district, which has just been opened near a cycle factory (Ivolcy) and the Bobo railroad station, not far from the unprotected railroad crossing on the Sikasso-Cira--Sonsoribougou line (near the airport), was making routine rounds with all the vigilance of an alert policeman. In a public place (...) he found a shady looking character who appeared to be a drug addict. To make sure, he asked him to identify himself. Forty-eight hours later this person admitted

that he belonged to the world of an artificial paradise, but only as a consumer. Questioned about his supply source, he named one Adama Sako, who already had a police record and a prison record: a 6-month sentence for involvement in the drug trade in 1980. Thus, the connecting thread was found. On 22 January 1982, police inspector Zombre Christophe followed up the investigation by questioning Adama Sako at his home; the latter attempted unsuccessfully to hide two bags of hemp when he saw the inspector arriving. This became evidence. But where did he get his supplies? That was Inspector-Zombre's problem. In his initial statement, Adama Sako named a young man from Dande as his supplier. A few days later, he stated that he got his supplies from two old men in the village of Kodara in the Darsalamy (Bobo) section.

He named Ouattara Balla as his first supplier. The investigation was pursued in the latter's residence on 27 January 1982. Balla, who is known all over the region as a big charlatan, was openly holding consultations. Disguised as "snifeurs," the investigators asked him for 30,000 CFA francs worth of Indian hemp. After they had been served, they identified themselves and proceeded to search the premises. They found a cache of 4 kilograms of Indian hemp, packaged for consumption. The inspectors repeated the same scenario with Ouattara Fadouba, Adama Sako's second supplier. When offered 100,000 CFA francs, Ouattara Fadouba went to his storehouse and got out a large jute sack full of hemp and several other partly filled sacks. This raid netted a total of 26 kgs of packaged Indian hemp. The most interesting side of this story is that Balla and Fadouba are both distributors of Indian hemp, selling their product for Frs 1,000 per 50-gram Nescafe box.

They got the seeds of this valuable plant from an Ivorian schoolteacher named Koffi Emmanuel who was passing through Kodara; apparently the whole crop was to be delivered to him! But our two producers still had their stocks and were selling them retail. Balla grew 240 square meters of hemp this year for this purpose. In 1981 they sold a large part of their crop to a European professor from Ouahigouya. Fadouba grew 183 square meters of hemp in 1981-82. Together, Balla and Fadouba grew 423 square meters of hemp and produced 30 kgs of Indian hemp worth Frs 600,000 on the market. One problem remained to be solved by Commissioner Youl Amedee's team: Adama Sako had another sample that was very different from the ones supplied by Balla and Fadouba. Where did he get it? To answer this question, the police had to interrogate Sako again. He confessed that he got it from Alidou Sanou, in the region of Dande, 60 km from Bobo along the Bobo-Faramana axis (in the opposite direction from Darsalamy). Inspector Zombre sent his men to Dande again. Approaching Alidou with the drug addict's lingo, they asked him for Frs 1,000 francs worth of Indian hemp--a full 50-gram Nescafe box, called a "cup" in the drug trade's jargon. After they had been served, they searched the premises. Alidou's cache netted 20 kgs. He named Barro Tiantimaro--called Moumouni--in Koundougou as his supplier. The latter grew 29 square meters of hemp this year for the drug trade. If it is true that Tiantimaro grew the hemp, he got the seeds from Sanou Te Karim of Narama, 26 kms from Dande. Sanou Te Karim furnished the seeds, Tiantimaro grew the plants, and Alidou marketed the product. Thus Commissioner Youl Amedee of the second district and his men uncovered two or three of Bobo's supply sources in this roundup, among the many sources existing on Upper Volta's territory. This reminds us of the saying: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." It is time for the Departments of Health,

the Interior, Youth, Sports and the Arts to get together and ask for a budget to finance a special narcotics squad in Upper Volta's main urban centers. We are headed toward a situation now afflicting developed countries because they did not discover it sooner. Our national budget would not know which saint to turn to if it had to finance detoxication centers soon.

More Arrests Made

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 27 Jan 82 pp 1, 12

[Article by Vierax F. Sanou]

[Text] "The more you go after it the deeper the evil seems to take root." In this way the evil advanced, little by little, in the so-called industrialized countries where the spoiled children of rich parents, especially those of the bourgeoisie, are idle because they came into a world where their parents offered them everything on a silver platter and they didn't have to do anything: everything had already been done. This is certainly not the case yet in Africa, where economic development needs all the able-bodied people it can get. So these young people lacked a world their wealth would enable them to acquire: "A world of euphoria... a temporary paradise, full of visions both demonic and romantic." This is still fresh in our minds, since it started in 1981. In our No 2119, we saw that the perspicacity of our country's police force enabled it to confiscate 17.5 kgs of cannabis and 3,500 doses of tranquilizer tablets worth Fr 1.5 million. As we regarded in our No 2189 of 1981--to mention just two of many cases--the Mobile Brigade of the Bobo police confiscated 7.530 grams of Indian hemp that year. The responsible persons were punished. But this seems to have left the drug trade unscathed. Thus the Bobo Gendarmerie's traffic prevention brigade has just arrested five Indian hemp pushers while seizing 326 kgs of Indian hemp worth 35 million CFA francs. The credit for this fine haul and the blow dealt to drug addiction belongs to Gendarmerie commander Lt Jean-Pierre Palm and his men of the traffic prevention division.

Five pushers were arrested. It all began with rumors about a disturbing entry of drugs into Bobo-Dioulasso through a group of pushers led by the Ghanaian Steven Addai Mensa, 37 years old, who had been procuring drugs in Ghana for an international group of smugglers based in Cologne, in the FRG. On 20 December 1981 these rumors were confirmed, and Deputy Gendarme Sam Goama Anatole of the traffic prevention division and his men went into action immediately. Their energy soon led them to a suspect: Antanou Dembele, 27 years old, a citizen of Mali, a transporter by profession, who resided in the Diarradougou section of Bobo-Dioulasso. He admitted having been offered 125,000 CFA francs to transport a number of packages containing drugs through Mali. He was sorely tempted, but the deal was red hot and the gendarmes were already on the trail. Antanou heeded the voice of reason and refused this tempting offer without revealing anything about it to the authorities. The drug pushers, acting with the usual distrust and discretion of those who make their fortunes in this way, continued acting through middlemen, thus making things very difficult for Sam and his men. But their perseverance and ability led them to Drissa Sanogo, 36 years old, an Upper Voltan, an unskilled

laborer and a member of the Bobo Transporters Trade Union. He agreed to act as a go-between in finding another transporter. He was arrested on 29 December 1981 at 8 pm at the Dafra-Bar. Following the trail from there was child's play. Steven Addai Mensa, who was the brains of the group, admitted the acts imputed to him. This was clearly not his first crime. He had already brought off another drug deal that earned him the "trifling sum" of 5 million CFA francs. Illegal traffic, in particular drug traffic, is risky, but there are enormous profits to be made. A man like Steven knows this. That is why he did not hesitate to invest 2 million CFA francs in Indian hemp in Ghana to meet the demands of his clients Adu James and Adama Abitu, both residents of the FRG. En route, the 326 kgs of hemp had to pass through Bobo on their way to Mali, then Senegal. It is not always easy to make the necessary arrangements. Many packages were involved, and enormous profits. One could not be too greedy. That is why Steven--an old hand at the game--recruited King Koffi Assante, 28 years old, a Ghanaian who sold beauty products in Bobo-Dioulasso's Sikasso-Cira section, as an assistant. It should be emphasized that Diane Mamadi agreed to transport the merchandise for 150,000 CFA francs, and Drissa Sanogo kept the packages at home for 10,000 CFA francs per night. The 35 million CFA francs worth of Indian hemp are now in the Bobo-Dioulasso prosecutor's office, and since January 1982 the civilian prison has had some new guests from the drug world.

Police Vigilance

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 4 Feb 82 pp 11-12

[Excerpt] Drug addiction, heretofore unknown in Upper Volta, has been gaining ground here in recent years. Drug dealers saw in Upper Volta---a calm enclave---an ideal place for their business. Lying at an international crossroad of major overland routes, Upper Volta was destined to feel the affluence of drug dealers from Senegal, Ghana, Togo and even Nigeria if the population was receptive to drugs and if the narcotics squad at national police headquarters could not meet the challenge.

In the capital alone, the narcotics squad at national police headquarters arrested a number of people and consigned them to justice: about 50 people, including about 30 men, were consigned to justice; 75 kgs of hemp, cannabis, etc, were seized, as were 90,000 doses of psychotropic substances.

The drug dealers, thus thwarted, deserted the capital and the eastern part of the country and moved west. They did not reckon with the determination of the national police and the national gendarmeries, who seized 7.53 kgs, 326 kgs, and a dozen people in Bobo-Dioulasso.

As we have said, the people are not receptive to drugs, so one does not find pushers selling drugs in the streets, or hemp growers, among them. But our policemen must not relax their vigilance on this account; they know the nefarious side of this phenomenon better than anyone else. At any rate we have confidence in them!

9855

CSO: 5300/5686

DENMARK

POLICE CRACK DOWN ON 'CHICAGO-STYLE' COPENHAGEN DRUGS GANGS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 14 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Bent Bak Andersen]

[Text] During the last 2 years, the Copenhagen suburban police districts have been intensifying their efforts to combat the growing traffic in narcotics.

"It had gradually become so in Albertslund that all young people knew that they merely had to visit the youth center Morbærhaven [the Mulberry Gardens] if they wanted to purchase hashish. Our investigation started in the fall of 1981, and, so far, 25 pushers, who have sold at least 50 kilos of hashish at the youth center, have been charged. At present, five persons have been arrested in the case," says Tom Beck, detective superintendent, Glostrup.

The persons charged in the case are not members of any well-organized network of pushers but simply young people who themselves smoke hashish. To get money for their next purchases, they sell from their supplies of hashish to other users.

"We consider it a major preventive job seeking to eradicate the hashish traffic in our police district. Of course, there will always be new ones ready to take over the market, but the young people will now find out that we will not tolerate any violations of the narcotics laws and the laws governing the use of euphorants," says Tom Beck.

"We, moreover, hope that we may help some young people avoid getting into the narcotics environment. Here, I particularly have in mind the people who 'smoke hashish in company.' When they learn that their suppliers have been arrested, or the area in which they live has been made dry, as far as drugs are concerned, we hope that they will give up the doubtful enjoyment of smoking themselves into maladjustment," the detective superintendent says.

In the course of the investigations, several of those charged have told the police about the almost 'Chicago-style' conditions prevailing in Morbærhaven.

So far, two bandits from one of the local gangs have been imprisoned for robbing several of the pushers charged with traffic in narcotics. The bandits offered the pushers protection and convinced the pushers that they needed protection by beating them up.

"The investigations and the clearing up of the environment within our police district continue, and we hope that an increasing number of people will help us by telling us about these hashish ghettos, so that young people will not be tempted or lured into something which may eventually bring the young people into something even worse, such as hard drugs, and thus also pave the way for crimes in order for them to procure money for their drugs."

In 1981, a total of 81 persons were charged in the Glostrup police district with violations of the strict narcotics law of the criminal code, which is the third largest number in the Danish police districts. In addition, there were 203 violations of the law governing the use of euphorants, which is the fifth largest number in Denmark.

7262
CSO: 5300/2274

DENMARK

POLICE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES DRUG SMUGGLING, ARREST PATTERNS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 11 Apr 82 p 6

[Article by Bent Bak Andersen]

[Text] "I have a quiet dream that we would be given a chance to take cases up again half a year after a severely sentenced narcotics criminal has been released. For a person who has been involved in organized drug trafficking once never gets away from it again," said police magistrate Michael Lyngbo.

The bitter experience of the police and the prosecuting authorities shows that it is the same criminals one finds time after time behind the international traffic in the criminal world--and this is probably especially true of narcotics crimes where the goods are so easy to sell.

"If we could take up the case of a released narcotics criminal half a year--or perhaps even sooner--after his release, we could in many instances crack down much sooner on gangs. With the aid of a lot of desk work and talking back and forth with Danish police divisions and foreign colleagues, we can quickly determine whether a released criminal is in circulation again. One example is the recently sentenced Greek, Georgis Kyramis. In 1970 he was sentenced to a year in prison, in 1975 he was sentenced to 1 year and 7 months and the last time he was sentenced to 9 years in prison--in all these cases he was sentenced for dealing in narcotics. As soon as he was released and expelled from Denmark in 1977 he went to Holland--Amsterdam--where he settled in and used the sources he had met in Danish prisons along with his old colleagues--and had an easy time selling heroin to the Danish market," said Michael Lyngbo.

For all of 1981 and up to 1 April of this year, jury cases were heard or prepared against 35 people in Ostre High Court--most of them accused of smuggling in large quantities of heroin or cocaine. Jury cases are those in which the prosecuting authorities are asking for prison sentences of at least 6 years. Of the 35 people accused--and in some cases sentenced--only four were Danish. The rest were foreigners--primarily Turks and Greeks.

"It is typical of these two nationalities as well as of Pakistanis that they work in national organizations. It is extremely seldom that they include

people of other nationalities in their organizations, while for example Yugoslavs belong to groups consisting of members from several lands," said Michael Lyngbo.

But the entire international narcotics criminal world is extremely well-organized and well-prepared.

"If we arrest a courier or make a number of arrests in which we get our hands on a large part of the dealer network, new organizations are always ready to step in. For example, if a narcotics buyer does not receive a shipment--perhaps because the police arrested the courier--a new delivery can be obtained in a few hours--just by calling up the contact in Amsterdam through which most of the hard drugs for all of Europe pass, or in another European city and ordering a new shipment which theoretically can arrive in Denmark a few hours after the police have arrested the first courier," said police magistrate Michael Lyngbo.

Last year, 148 young Danes died as a result of drug abuse.

6578

CSO: 5300/2275

DENMARK

BRIEFS

FINN SOLD HASHISH, SENTENCED--Copenhagen--Four years in prison was the sentence for 26-year-old Finnish woman Tarja Niemi for having sold hashish for more than 1 million marks in Christiania. The sentence, handed down earlier by the City Court, was upheld on Friday by Oster Landsret (the Court of Appeal). Four years in prison is a stiff sentence in Denmark, where terms longer than 2 or 3 years are avoided. However, Tarja Niemi had participated in bringing into the country 200 kilograms of hashish, all of which was sold in Christiania a few months ago. /Sigyn Alenius/ /Text/ /Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 27 Mar 82 p 10/ 11949

NARCOTICS POLICE TO PERU--The Ministry of Justice will, within the next few days, receive a request from the Commissioner of Police to the effect that a Danish narcotics crime expert be posted in South America. He will probably be given permanent quarters in Lima, the capital of Peru, where he is to try to expose some of the many organizations which export large quantities of cocaine to the Nordic countries. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 7 Apr 82 p 2] 7262

CSO: 5300/2274

FINLAND

FINNISH PAPER REPORTS ON DRUG-SMUGGLING INTO NORDIC AREA

Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 29 Mar 92 p 14

[Article by Stefan Lundberg: "Drugs Stream Across Unguarded Borders"]

[Text] The year was 1975. Three young women, Finnish women, stood on the steps leading down to a door in a sidestreet to the notorious Istedgade, the heroin street, in Copenhagen. They were filthy with old dirt, as were the two children who clung to the skirt of one of the women. The women were prostitutes, two of them also drug addicts by injection, one obviously seriously alcoholic. Today at least two of them are dead, according to the statistics.

These are a "consequential phenomenon," just as their thousands of sisters who have succeeded them in Copenhagen's heroin quarter. A consequential phenomenon, because they are the visible part of the gigantic international narcotics trade which is happening to Denmark.

A considerable portion of the drugs used both in the Nordic countries and on the world market passes through Denmark and Copenhagen.

The prostitution and misery openly displayed on the street behind the Central Station in Copenhagen is of course shocking, and the "junk pusher," the heroin seller, is the most despised of the despised, but these are only the crumbs of the heroin cake that have dropped on the way to the big markets from the tables of the rich.

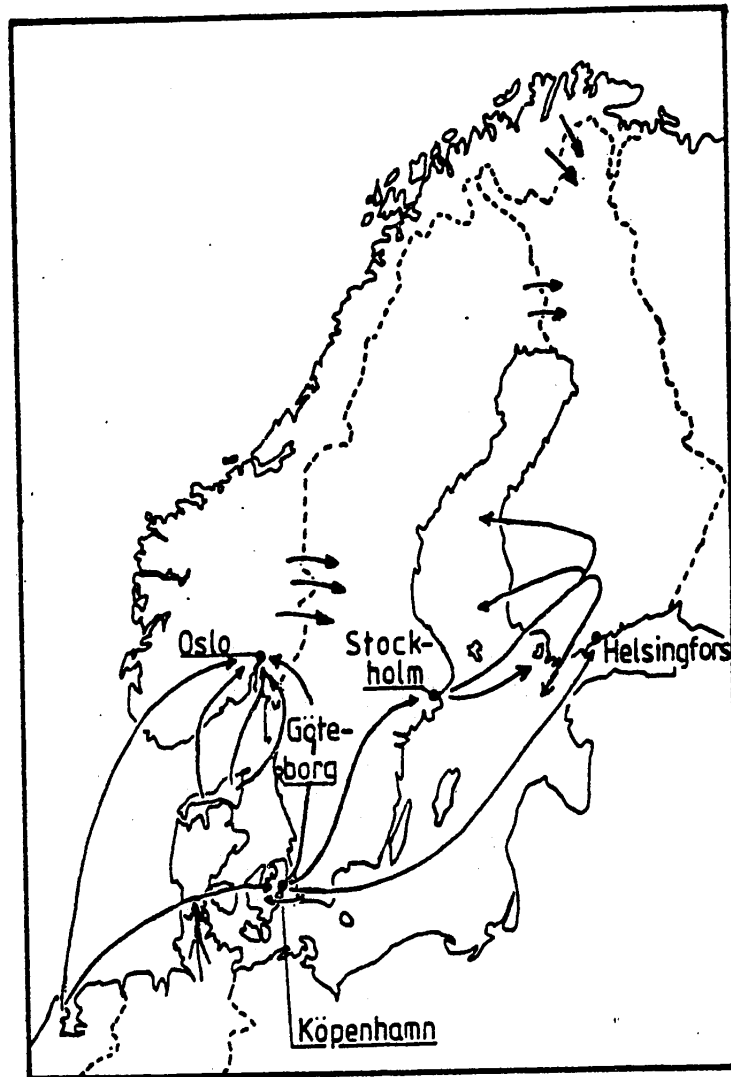
In the fashionable residential sections outside Copenhagen, where blue-black Mercedes cars glide around, no drugs are to be seen, but they are there, behind the facade.

Unguarded Border

The narcotics stream into the Nordic countries by land, by sea and by air. When the police try to block one channel, the drug stream flows along new furrows.

Controls at the major airports and in the major ports have been tightened, so the couriers seek new routes.

One way of bringing narcotics into Sweden from Denmark or Holland, for example, is to use small pleasure craft. The pleasure craft traffic between the small



This is how the drugs travel in the Nordic area. Most of what comes to Finland goes back out into the world. Finland is only a transit country.

coastal cities of Jutland and the Swedish west coast or Norway is practically impossible to control. The Swedish coast guard is well aware of the extent of the smuggling by boat, since it has seized several large shipments en route to Sweden. One group of Norwegians were caught sailing hashish from Morocco to Bohuslan.

Once the narcotics have reached Oslo, for example, it is simple to get them into Sweden. Border crossings in Varmland and Bohuslan are often unmanned. The courier comes to a sign which asks him to contact such and such an authority if he has anything to declare

Mobile police patrols are trying to keep smuggling under control, but it is like trying to find a pin in a haystack.

The police have often found large shipments in cargo ships on their way up, for example from Rotterdam in Holland.

The ship's officers have become tougher since the narcotics smuggling began, the head of the narcotics division in Gothenburg, Lennart Lindman, says.

"Last year, after crew members on board ships owned by the Nordstjernan line were caught for drug smuggling, it happened that officers notified police after finding 300 kilograms of marijuana in the ship's hold outside Rotterdam."

The Dutch Supply

In contrast to Stockholm, Gothenburg has no heroin problem, but all the more problem with amphetamines. The Dutch and Italians take care of the supply.

Most of it arrives by air or car. Previously, when a car ferry operated on the Gothenburg-Amsterdam line, that channel was used. The route has not been operated for some time, but service will begin again this spring.

"Then this wretched business will probably start again," Lindman says.

The ferry line between Fredrikshavn in Denmark and Gothenburg is also a well-frequented channel for the supply of narcotics. The ferries leave every hour.

Six months ago the Gothenburg police caught an amphetamine gang of six Finns. The capture took place in cooperation with the Finnish narcotics division. Although the people caught were considered fairly big in the business, the Finns are not believed to play a major role in Nordic drug trafficking. At least not as big as a few years ago, when several Finnish drug kings were captured and put behind bars in Sweden.

'Heroin Tourists'

For some inexplicable reason, heroin is not a problem in Gothenburg, but very much so in both Stockholm and Malmo.

The heroin deliveries reach Sweden from various directions. Some of them come from Holland, where heroin is kept stored and distributed to the world. Most of it, in any case, comes from Turkey, Lebanon and Bangkok. The majority of the shipments are brought to Europe by air. Both couriers and tourists are responsible for the supply.

Most of the heroin enters Sweden via Denmark--concealed in cars.

At the narcotics division in Stockholm one is today worried about the increase in the number of Finnish heroin users as well. This also means that the heroin contacts with Finland will get a stronger foothold.

Passes Through Finland

A large amount of drugs, hard drugs as well, are reported to arrive in Finland, although not much is said on the subject. This involves narcotics which have never been intended for the Finnish market. Among other things, couriers bring the drugs across the unguarded borders between Finland-Norway-Sweden in the north.

The narcotics are driven to Helsinki and are thereafter sent out to their final destination. The reason for the maneuver is that the shipments then originate from a new country--Finland. And in the big world Finland is not regarded as a drug supplier, but increasingly as a transit country for hard drugs.

Five Percent Are Caught

According to the same source as referred to above, only an insignificant portion are caught by customs or police. It is calculated that a maximum of five percent of the world's contraband narcotics end up in the hands of the authorities; for Finland, the figure may be even lower.

The well-known former drug prosecutor in Finland, district attorney Jorma Seise (who handled, among other things, the largest heroin case in our country), is of the opinion that the drug problem is considerably worse in our country than what the statistics on confiscation show.

Seise is critical of the police with respect to cooperation.

"There ought to be an integrated organization, at least in the area of the capital city. Now, the Helsinki police work in their area, the Esbo police in theirs, and no one can cross the city limits and enter the other one's territory," Seise says.

11949

CSO: 5300/2254

FINLAND

POLICE STUDYING RAPID INCREASE OF DRUGS IN NORTH

Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 19 Mar 82 p 20

[Article: Drug Problems Have Reached Lapland as Well"]

[Text] Today there are more than 100 narcotics criminals in Kemi. No one knows yet how many more there are. But even this number shows that the narcotics problem has definitely got a grip on Lapland. And to such an extent and with such force that it surprised even the police. Narcotics investigations are now in progress in Kemi and Tornio, and sergeant Pauli Partanen, who heads the Kemi investigation, hopes that one will gradually obtain a clearer picture of just how serious the situation really is.

The investigations initiated by the police in Kemi at the end of November were started as a result of a tip "from a well-informed source," as Partanen puts it. It was not a question of a direct accusation, only information that all drug traffic in Kemi is increasing and increasing rapidly.

The police went to work, and what has been discovered so far is quite frightening: marijuana, hashish and amphetamine is being smuggled from Sweden to the market in Kemi and in the rest of Lapland. Partanen does not want to elaborate on the size of the smuggled quantities, but he states that a few large amounts have been confiscated. There are indications that at least some of the smuggling takes place under organized forms and by professionals.

But the picture of the "average smuggler" looks a little different. He--for in the majority of cases it is definitely a he--is a person of about 20 years of age. He works or has worked in Sweden and came in contact with drugs there. He comes home and offers his friends and acquaintances "a taste," and this is how the abuse spreads like ripples on water.

"It is mainly by this route that smuggling takes place and drug abuse begins. But there are also indications of traffic in the other direction," sergeant Partanen says.

"It is lucky that we have the good cooperation between the Finnish and Swedish police that we have. Information and experience are exchanged, and we fight the drug criminals with joint efforts regardless of what side of the border they happen to be on."

If the smuggler is around 20 years old, the same also applies to the addict. A few years ago the police in Kemi even came in contact with 13-year old addicts, but Partanen reports that there is no longer any addiction among children of that age. On the other hand, drug abusers occur in all social layers. Addicts are found among academically educated as well as among the uneducated and unemployed.

It is essential for those who have entered the vicious circle of drug addiction to obtain money for drugs. For they are not cheap. A day's supply of hashish costs about 150 marks, marijuana 200 marks and amphetamine about 300 marks.

"For those who are really slaves to the habit the costs mean, of course, that the money can't be obtained in an honest manner," Partanen stresses.

"The result is that drug crimes lead to crimes against property. But fortunately there are very few persons in Kemi who are so dependent on the drugs that they would have to commit a crime against property."

One of the reasons for that ray of light in the shadowy world of drugs is surely that no heroin smugglers were found during the investigations. But the Kemi police nevertheless do know of a few heroin users, as well as of a few tragic cases of LSD use.

"When you try an LSD trip, you never know what you get into. In Kemi we know that there are people who still, years after trying it, without forewarning are forced to take surprising trips. The LSD circulates, so to speak, in the body and the trip comes when it comes," Partanen explains.

Despite the opinion of sergeant Pauli Partanen that the situation in Kemi is known and that the narcotics market has calmed down considerably due to police action, he warns against a false sense of security that the situation is under control.

"Drug crime must still be actively fought. This is why we in the narcotics investigation are still continuing with our work. But we can't manage without the help and assistance of the public. I hope that everyone will realize that narcotics crime is not only a problem for the police. It is a problem for all inhabitants and for all of society," Partanen emphasizes.

That society may perhaps not feel its responsibility enough is evidenced by the fact that subsequent care is conspicuous by its absence, practically speaking. After the addict and/or smuggler has been released by the police, he or she is left totally alone. And for many it means that the step back toward crime and new visits to the police is very short.

"Society should create a network of contact persons who would be willing to support someone who has messed up his life. That would be profitable in many ways. Both economically and otherwise," Partanen says.

11949
CSO: 5300/2254

NORWAY

POLICE CLEARING UP COUNTRY'S BIGGEST AMPHETAMINE CASE

Oslo DAGBLADET in Norwegian 26 Mar 82 p 9

[Article by Helge Amotsbakken: "Gigantic Narcotics Seizure On Norwegian"]

[Text] The Norwegian narcotics police are now in the process of uncovering the so far greatest amphetamine case here in this country. The exposure takes place after a 32-year-old Norwegian was seized with 1.5 kg amphetamine in Goteborg before the weekend. The stuff is worth at least 4 million kroner on the open market.

The Norwegian bought the stuff in Amsterdam. He was seized when he was about to go on shore from the Danish boat and has admitted the facts of the situation. The police suspect that he has carried out a larger number of similar smuggling trips in the last couple of years.

The 32-year-old man, who is from Molde, travelled with a rented car to Amsterdam last Tuesday. After two days stay in the Netherlands he arrived in the ferry harbor in Goteborg on Friday morning.

The man was seized in a pure routine control by Swedish customs agents when he was about to go on shore from the ship. The customs agents became suspicious when he stepped out of the car, because the man had the stuff taped to his body, which the customs agents observed by looking at him.

Two investigators from the narcotics department at Oslo police headquarters travelled down to Goteborg immediately when the report about the arrest came. The 32-year-old man had been detained for questioning in Goteborg until he was brought to Oslo yesterday afternoon. He was presented in the magistrate's court today, with request that he be kept in custody for 8 weeks with no letters and visitors allowed.

According to what DAGBLADET has found out, the 32-year-old man has made a larger number of trips abroad during the last two or three years. It probably involves three to four trips annually. However, the police are very reserved with information in view of the intense investigation which now is being carried out.

Taken With 1.5 Kg of Amphetamines on His Body

"What I can say is that we suspect that he may have carried out a series of such trips in the last couple of years. I cannot discuss in further detail whether other people are involved, but it is probably natural to believe that in cases like



Many people try to smuggle narcotics in this way: The stuff is taped to the back or to other places on the body.
(Photograph: Odd Wentzel)

this one it does not involve one man alone," police inspector Vidar Helgheim at Oslo police headquarters tells DAGBLADET.

The seizure is suprisingly large, even on a nordic scale. For comparison during all of last year 1.07 kg of amphetamine was seized here in this country, while in 1980 the figure was scarcely 300 grams. It is estimated that the 1.5 kg are worth at least 4 million kroner on the open narcotics market in Oslo. A gram of amphetamine can be diluted to as much as eight doses. A dose is usually paid with 300-350 kroner.

"The seizure in Goteborg is a new, good example of the effective nordic police and customs collaboration which we now have. We have deliberately worked on making the effort at special check points in Sweden and Denmark more effective, and this gives results."

It is the chief of the narcotics police, police inspector Arne Huuse, who tells DAGBLADET this.

"We believe it is at least as important to stop the stuff at these points as it is to stop it inside Norway's borders. In one way we are talking about some kind of an external defense. It is very encouraging that the work with this now gives such results," continued Huuse.

"Where does the amphetamine come from?"

"More than half of what is sold here in this country originates precisely from Amsterdam. The import paths vary, but the ferry from Fredrikshavn to Goteborg is probably most used for such things."

"Where is the amphetamine used most in Norway now?"

"In the eastern part of the country and along the southern coast. The consumption has spread violently in recent months and indicates a further hardening in the narcotics environment here at home," says Arne Huuse.

8958
CS0: 5300

NORWAY

INVESTIGATION REVEALS WIDESPREAD DRUG USE ON OIL PLATFORMS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 3 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Thorleif Andreassen: " 'Open' Smuggling Channels For Narcotics In The North Sea"]

[Text] It is far too easy to smuggle narcotics to the oil platforms. The control measures are too poor. They must be improved. The most used smuggling channels are personal and mail shipments with helicopters and goods transport with boat. This is evident from a preliminary report on the control measures to and from the oil platforms in the North Sea. According to what AFTENPOSTEN has found out, 185 persons in Stavanger are suspected of using or selling narcotics on the platforms. How many are suspected of such relationships from other towns will now be clarified by the police.

Last year when it was found out that there was narcotics abuse on Norwegian oil platforms, Minister of Justice Mona Rokke appointed a public investigations committee under the leadership of chief of police in Stavanger, Carl Wendt. In the report the committee proposes a series of measures in order to eliminate the narcotics traffic.

The goods transport to and from the continental shelf is carried out almost exclusively with boats today. In the catering service and among the operators a control stage has been established when the goods are packed in containers. But no control for narcotics is carried out. A corresponding control stage has not been established for goods which the contractor and subcontractor companies send off shore. The committee points out that the channels are therefore completely open for smuggling.

The personnel transport to and from the installations takes place mostly with helicopters. It is the helicopter bases at Bergen and Stavanger which are being used. The report therefore specifies that the personnel and baggage control at these bases is therefore of great interest.

In contrast to the airports, public authorities have no responsibility for the control of personnel at the two heliports. The operator companies are responsible for the control and have hired a guard company to perform this service. However, the report establishes that this control is not sufficiently effective: With the limitations which the guard personnel are subject to in their service, there are obviously relatively few possibilities for finding narcotics.

According to the committee the guard company should be provided more suitable premises and given more thorough training. "A better collaboration should be started between the guard company and police, customs and the operators' security service. Customs and police should in the future participate in the security control. These departments have files on narcotics abusers and can carry out a more thorough control of personnel."

From the report it is clear that mail which is sent through the operators is subject to very little control. A study is now being made to determine whether x-ray equipment should be used to reveal if there are narcotics in the envelopes.

The report contains the following sensational information: Mail which the sender delivers directly at the heliport is not subject to any form of control!

The preliminary report on narcotics traffic to and from the North Sea gives a clear picture: The smuggling channels are sensationally open.

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CSO: 5300

NORWAY

RESEARCHER REFUTES POLICE OFFICIAL'S VIEWING OF DRUG WORLD

Oslo DAGBLADET in Norwegian 31 Mar 82 p 9

[Article by Pål T. Jørgensen: "What Is the Truth About Narco-Norway?"]

[Text] "Narcotics war" has broken out between Police Inspector Arne Huuse, head of the police narcotics section, and Ragnar Hauge, research chief at the State Institute of Alcohol Research.

Norwegian mass media--with the good help of Arne Huuse--have created an extreme and exaggerated picture of the drug situation in Norway, according to Hauge.

"Hauge is trivializing the seriousness of the use of narcotics and putting out veiled insinuations against the police," says Arne Huuse.

The "war" between research chief Hauge and Police Inspector Huuse started with an article by Hauge in the periodical STOFFMISBRUK [Drug Abuse]. In it the research chief asserted that the Norwegian people have been given a biased picture of the drug situation here in Norway. A picture that is greatly exaggerated and that is based mostly on information from the police.

With the aid of research results Hauge describes a wholly different narcotics situation from that which has been accepted as the truth heretofore. Hauge drew the following conclusions:

- The use of narcotics has stagnated since the middle of the 1970's.
- Smuggling of narcotics is done by the users themselves. There is no evidence that international rings are behind narcotic sales in Norway.
- Most of those who get into drug use quit after a short time.
- Narcotics users are recruited among young people, who traditionally have great social problems.
- The police narcotics section has unparalleled personnel strength. At the same time the narcotics police are allowed to use methods of investigation that would

be regarded as illegitimate in other fields. That is dangerous.

Police Inspector Arne Huuse reacted very strongly to Hauge's article. "A very unfortunate move. Hauge wants to trivialize the seriousness of the abuse of narcotics. He is making veiled insinuations against the police," was Huuse's response. The police inspector points out that there are 100,000 narcotics users in Norway, that the abuse is increasing, that professional smugglers are bringing the narcotics to Norway, and that the users are not just society's losers, but also come from so-called "good homes."

Research chief Hauge tells DAGBLADET that he is sticking to what he wrote in his article in spite of Huuse's crass answer.

"Huuse cannot have read my article properly. Besides, I am surprised at the police inspector's almost personal attack on me," says Hauge.

"My point of view is that we must get a true description of the narcotics situation in Norway. That is the prerequisite for the best narcotics policy. And what I did was to point out that there is an alternative picture to the one that is presented in the mass media. That the situation probably is not so simple as it is often represented to be.

"What I did in my article was to call attention to the research findings that are available on the narcotics situation. That material is relatively limited, so that it is hard to say anything certain about what the true reality is. But on the basis of the research results that do exist I will say that it is a distorted picture that has been presented up to now."

"Huuse insists that you are trivializing the narcotics problem with research material that you say yourself is too poor. Is that so?"

"Trivializing is Huuse's word; I do not think it is that myself. The problem, however, is that we have two types of data: information based on observations by the police, parents, and others who are in contact with drug users. It is obviously a very selective picture that they give, not a correct picture of the actual conditions.

"On the other side we have research results that point in a somewhat different direction. It must therefore be permissible to present an overall picture of the information that is available without its being called trivializing," says research chief Ragnar Hauge.

8815

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SWEDEN

POLICE NARCOTICS INVESTIGATION METHODS DEBATED

Stockholm 7 DAGAR in Swedish 3 Mar 82 pp 4-7

[Article by Mats Gezelius: "Suddenly Tougher Methods Were Needed"]

[Text] "Isn't it time to stop for a moment and reflect? It can't very well go on like this."

The debate about the new working methods of the police flared up after a report that former drug criminals are used as police agents, after the discovery that without any actual discussion we are in the process of getting a society in which the police may break into suspects' homes and plant hidden microphones, at the prospect that the police authority, in order to hunt down concealed criminal activity, is allowed to subject large groups of people--in no way suspected of crime--to inquisitive scrutiny and extensive investigation of finances and social relationships

The case of Fleming Broman, in which the police are using a former drug criminal to catch a major drug dealer, raised the question of how far the police should be allowed to go in order to apprehend, by provocation and infiltration, a few "drug kings," who very quickly will be replaced by new kings.

The Broman case also focused a great deal of interest on the proposal for "secret eavesdropping etc." which was submitted more than 3 months ago and which so far has mostly been discussed by the nation's lawyers. The Committee on Coercive Measures, which submitted the proposal, is of the opinion that the police arsenal should be increased by concealed microphones and television cameras.

The Duty to Increase Protection

The Committee on Coercive Measures was appointed in 1978 by the then minister of justice, Sven Romanus.

At that time, no more than 4 years ago, even the discussion on any expansion of the investigative capability of the police was not of current interest. On the contrary, the committee's foremost task was to increase the individual's protection against the use of excessive authority.

At the same time a study was underway at the National Police Board aimed at finding ways for the police to get at what they call modern, as opposed to traditional, crime.

Breaking and entering, robbery, murder and fraud aimed at an individual person or company are examples of traditional crime which the police use traditional methods to clear up--or even more commonly, when the perpetrator is unknown--to shelve....

Spanark and Spanek

Among the modern crimes are narcotics crimes, financial crimes, environmental crimes and other forms of organized crime. Typical of these crimes is that they often affect large groups, which either have no interest in reporting the crime, such as the drug addicts on the street, or discover the crime when it is too late and they have already experienced aftereffects of the discharge into the air, or are too numerous to be affected individually, such as the taxpayers.

A number of working groups were appointed under the leadership of Esbjorn Esbjornsson--section chief at the National Police Board--and with National Criminal Police commissioner Tommy Lindstrom as secretary, among them the Spanek and Spanark groups.

The Spanek report, which dealt with financial crimes, was completed in 1979. A central conclusion was that investigation must begin at a considerably earlier stage, before the bankruptcy, before the money is in Switzerland....

The Spanark group, which completed its work in June of the following year, worked on narcotics investigation. In the report, the concept is further developed that the work of the police must be aimed at preventing and tracing crime instead of sitting with crossed arms, waiting for a crime to be reported--the drug shipment should be stopped before it arrives in Sergels Square.

This early investigation, called intelligence procedure in police language, is conducted by a special unit of about 30 investigators at the National Criminal Police. Their task will be to keep an eye on "potential criminal constellations and activities in society" and to follow up tips from the general public or from its "stable" of stool pigeons and informers.

Broman Case Foreseen

Systematic use of informers with criminal contacts is one of the unconventional methods which Esbjornsson-Lindstrom wanted to use in order to reach the hard-core, hidden, criminal world. The Spanark report also contains discussion of how the police, directly or through others, can infiltrate gangs and provoke evidence, for example by purchasing a drug shipment which the police know will be in the possession of a suspect....

Thus, all of the elements in the case of Fleming Broman, the former drug dealer who turned police agent, were foreseen in the report.

It is also in the Spanark report that the police for the first time bring up the need for having the capability of eavesdropping on conversations other than telephone conversations and to use hidden television cameras to investigate primarily drug criminals.

The Spanark group submitted its findings to the National Police Board. The latter largely agreed with the group's conclusions and passed the report on to Hakan Winberg (Conservative), who was minister of justice at the time, at the end of 1980.

At the beginning of 1981 Hakan Winberg responded to the police communication. He stated that there are no legal obstacles for the police to provoke evidence by purchasing drugs, which would otherwise have been sold to someone else. On the other hand, he determined that the police must not under any circumstances permit themselves to sell drugs in order to obtain evidence.

Completed in 9 Months

He left the questions of electronic eavesdropping and television surveillance to the Committee on Coercive Measures, which thus originated in order to study the possibility of increasing the protection of the individual's integrity. He believed that "this involves problems similar to those already being deliberated" by the committee.

And the police, who saw the nation afloat in drugs and realized that the present wiretapping methods were not sufficient, believed there was a need for haste. They got the minister's support and great sympathy from the committee, and not quite 9 months later the proposal, which will soon form the basis for the legislation, was ready.

If the committee gets its way, the police will be allowed to eavesdrop with the aid of concealed microphones under the same circumstances as telephone wiretapping is carried out today (see a separate article on drug crimes and telephone tapping). The secret microphones may be used in order to bug a suspect, provided that the crime is aggravated (carries at least a 2-year prison sentence) and that the bugging could lead to acquisition by the police of information "of particular importance to the investigation," which they would not be able to obtain in any other way.

Eavesdropping Is a Double Crime

In the Instrument of Government, the Swedish constitution, the freedom of privacy is established, that is to say the right, among other things, to be protected from eavesdropping or concealed surveillance in the home. Electronic eavesdropping by means of a spy transmitter placed in the home constitutes a double crime against this basic principle--partly because of the bugging itself, and partly because the police must secretly enter the home in order to plant the secret microphone.

"Should the police actually commit crime in order to fight crime," the critics wonder.

"It is not a question of committing any crimes. The idea of the new legislation is precisely to legalize this important aid, so that it may be used completely lawfully and under control," Esbjorn Esbjornsson says.

Right now the bill of the Committee on Coercive Measures is at the Department of Justice. Last Monday the period for submitting opinions expired, but several weighty advisory bodies had not yet expressed their viewpoints, among them the National Police Board and the Bar Association.

Several weighty advisory bodies are critical of the proposal for secret eavesdropping and in any event want to limit this for use only in narcotics crimes and crimes against national security. Another viewpoint repeated throughout the responses is that the legislation can be made provisional or be put off completely until the Commission on Coercive Measures has finished its work.

BRA Critical

The police and the prosecutors, with certain exceptions, in general take a positive attitude on the possibility of the police to utilize concealed microphones and emphasize that these must be allowed to be used during the preliminary investigation before anyone is yet "reasonably suspected" and according to the law must be notified that he is a suspect. On the whole they are of the opinion that the use of electronic eavesdropping and television surveillance must not be surrounded by too many restrictions.

The Crime Prevention Council (BRA) is one of the voices of criticism. BRA questions whether there is actually a need for such drastic and immediate measures and indicates that the description by the police of the development of crime is misleading and exaggerated.

The Study on Freedom of Expression does not think it is urgent to change the law, and the Swedish Union of Judges is of the opinion that the proposal is an incomplete provisional measure.

Why so Urgent?

Many advisory bodies and others who have commented on the proposal pose the question of what has made it so urgent all of a sudden to give the police their new powers. They wonder what has happened in the last few years that caused such drastic, a few years ago totally inconceivable, measures to be rushed through the levels of study, submission for opinion and legislation.

As early as the beginning of the 1970's the police were given the opportunity of expressing their opinion on the need for concealed electronic eavesdropping. When the Instrument of Government in 1975 for the first time expressly prohibited eavesdropping, the police had no objection.

"The situation was different in the beginning and middle of the 1970's. We had succeeded in dealing a blow to the amphetamine import and the criminal world was not organized in the same way. We simply didn't believe that we would have to use bugging," Esbjorn Esbjornsson says.

He describes the gangs of today, which are nearly impossible for the police to penetrate with traditional methods. They often consist of foreign citizens, often with entirely different cultural patterns and strong family ties. These groups are almost impossible to infiltrate, and it has turned out to be very difficult to recruit informers within the group.

Those who are critical of the police strategy maintain that the police are taking the wrong path. That they are trying, while spending unreasonable resources, to cut an edge off the drug market instead of attacking it at the root, the drug addiction on the street, "the only one who is irreplaceable in the entire drug chain," to use the words of drug professor Nils Bejerot.

11949

CSO: 5300/2236

SWEDEN

LOOPHOLES IN DRUG LAW BRING RELEASE OF ACCUSED SMUGGLERS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 27 Mar 82 p 5

[Article by Eva Ekselius]

[Text] It was a revealing decision that will be of fundamental importance. Judges and prosecuting attorneys were in agreement on the decision to acquit a Swede and a Netherlander who had been convicted of felony drug crimes in both district court and the court of appeals. The Supreme Court decision points to shortcomings in the narcotics law as well as in the evidence itself.

In November last year the district court sentenced each of the two accused men to 3 years in prison. They were convicted of complicity in felony narcotics crimes.

The two suspects were apprehended by police when one, the Swede, was delivering 240,900 kronor to the other, the Netherlander. Both were known to be in contact with persons in Holland who are believed to be involved in organized narcotics trade. For this reason, it could be assumed that the money was involved in the purchase or sale of narcotics, according to the district court.

The court of appeals was of the same opinion and upheld the verdict of the district court.

Now the Supreme Court has stated in its decision that it may indeed be concluded that the two were involved in drug trade and that the money was part of this trade, but the role of the two men in the transaction was unclear. It may not be ruled out that their part in the drug trade was not punishable by law.

There are namely certain loopholes in the law. Purchasing or acquiring narcotics is not against the law. It becomes a punishable offense only when it can be proven that the purchase led to the possession of narcotics. Also, giving money to someone for narcotics that have already been delivered is not punishable. It cannot even be called complicity in a narcotics crime.

In this case, both men have denied participation in any type of drug offense, but in the opinion of the courts they were unable to give any reasonable explanation for the exchange of the money.

Drug Money

The Supreme Court is convinced that the money is connected to drug deals, but it could not rule out the possibility that the men committed acts not covered by the deficient narcotic legislation.

The Crime Prevention Council (BRA), in a recently published report, drew attention to loopholes in the law and presented a proposal to alter the legislation. The proposal is now being discussed.

It is probable that the Supreme Court chose this case to confirm and illustrate the loopholes in the law mentioned by the Crime Prevention Council.

"A person cannot be convicted simply because his friends are unsuitable." This was the opinion of Goran Herner, one of the judges at the district court, who disagreed with the majority decision and considered the evidence insufficient.

Conviction

The prosecuting attorney could not indicate or prove what criminal act was behind the monetary transaction.

But the majority of the jurors were of a different opinion. They voted in favor of conviction.

The deficiencies in narcotics laws have caused some uncertainty as to what acts are punishable and what is required for a conviction. In many cases the jurors have been more inclined toward conviction than the president of the court.

In this case the court of appeals upheld the majority decision in the district court, but as in the Riganakos case the courts have now stressed the importance of a narrow interpretation.

Inger Nystrom, director of the Chief State Prosecutor's Office, represented the state at the Supreme Court.

"An extremely revealing decision," she said. "A positive review of the current legal situation."

Our present law fails to respond to the current level of crime, she said. The law was written before we had organized narcotics gangs.

Insufficient

Our present surveillance methods are insufficient to produce evidence that will hold up in court, she said, but she hopes for support from the proposal of the Committee on Legal Measures.

A new law plugging the loopholes would have been sufficient for a conviction in this case, but present surveillance methods are insufficient to break all the links in the narcotics chain and convict all those involved.

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CSO: 5300/2252

SWEDEN

REGULATIONS FOR TELEPHONE TAPPING BY POLICE DESCRIBED

Stockholm 7 DAGAR in Swedish 3 Mar 82 p 7

[Article by Claes Lofgren: "Bugging--Surrounded by Secrecy"]

[Text] Of those persons whose telephones were tapped last year 277 were suspected of aggravated narcotics crime. The corresponding figure for 1969 was 28. Secret wiretapping has taken place for decades, but previously it affected almost exclusively a small number of persons suspected of espionage.

Behind the increase in the number of wiretappings lies the development of narcotics crime. Is secret telephone tapping a threat to the right of the individual to protect his integrity or is it a necessary weapon in the fight against organized crime?

It is difficult to know how effective the weapon is. The National Police Board surround the wiretapping issue with a wall of secrecy. In 1969 a temporary law was passed which gave police the right to tap telephones when narcotics crimes were suspected. The law was limited in time and its validity was extended for 1 year at a time by the Riksdag. In order for the politicians to be able to form an opinion on the extension, the National Police Board was required to furnish a report on the number of wiretaps and their effectiveness.

The report is classified secret in all of its essential parts. Only the minister of justice, a few leading officials at the Department of Justice and the politicians on the parliamentary committee which oversees the National Police Board have the right to see the report. It contains a detailed account of all wiretapping activity, any indictments and verdicts of guilt.

The constitution guarantees the individual the right to private integrity and in principle prohibits "the public side"--in this case the police--from secretly eavesdropping on the citizens. However, the law allows for exceptions "only in order to benefit purposes acceptable in a democratic society." The exceptions must be approved by the Riksdag.

In a temporary law of 1969 which ceased to be valid on the last day of June last year, it was enough to have suspicion of a narcotics crime in order to use telephone tapping. But after an increase in the terms of punishment for narcotics crimes it was considered sufficient with the rules in the Code of Court Procedure--suspicion of a crime which carries at least a 2-year sentence--in order to

meet the need for telephone tapping in narcotics investigations. Another provisional law of 1975 gives the police the right to tap telephones when foreign terrorism is suspected or in the investigation of a foreigner who is hiding in order to avoid deportation.

With the cessation of validity of the 1969 law, the obligation of the police to report to the government ceased as well. Nevertheless, in the last few days the National Police Board sent over a report on eavesdropping cases in narcotics investigations for the second half of 1982 as well, when the requirement to report had ceased. "A cleanliness requirement," says Tommy Lindstrom, head of the National Criminal Police.

The argument of the Police Board for using secret wiretapping and potential new means of coercion in the future is that narcotics crimes have both increased and become more organized. The increase from 1979 to 1980 in reported drug crimes--22,500 to more than 60,000--is 163 percent. The figure is used as proof that secret wiretapping is needed.

But of the 60,000 reported crimes only 1,500 resulted in prison terms. Of these, 400 received prison sentences exceeding 1 years and 17 persons prison sentences exceeding 6 years. The allegation that narcotics crime is on the increase presumes that the number of drug addicts is growing. Henrik Tham--a researcher at the Crime Prevention Council--says to that:

"During the latter half of the 1960's the number of drug addicts increased dramatically. There is no indication that the number has increased since then."

To the assertion that the criminal world has become more organized, Tham says:

"There are certainly tendencies. But the drug gangs are loosely organized and the persons at the top easily replaced. We scarcely have any maffia, in the foreign sense. The problem for the police is perhaps above all that the heroin trade has been taken over by foreigners. Then Swedish stool pigeons are useless."

The number of telephone taps of persons suspected of narcotics crimes:

1969	28	1976	64
1970	39	1977	122
1971	44	1978	102
1972	34	1979	147
1973	46	1980	220
1974	44	1981	277
1975	42		

11949
CSO: 5300/2236

SWEDEN

ARTICLE TRACES ILLEGAL DRUGS FLOW, DESCRIBES TRAFFICKING

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 15 Apr 82 p 54

[Article by Eva Ekselius]

[Text] Swedish narcotics criminality is not organized in any clear hierarchy or even in any clear pattern. It consists of many people more or less loosely or temporarily associated with each other, sometimes organized in temporary "gangs." But the "gangs" overlap. Dealers, couriers and wholesalers switch gangs or work for more than one. When one disappears, another replaces it.

Narcotics crimes are considerably less organized than the prevailing concept (as presented in the mass media and elsewhere) would suggest. But they are still considerably more organized than traditional crimes, which are hardly organized at all.

This is connected with the fact that it does not require much capital to get into the narcotics market, explained Dag Victor of the Justice Ministry who looked into narcotics crimes at the request of the Crime Prevention Council. The mark-up--the amount a seller adds to his own purchase price--is so big that it quickly provides money for new purchases.

The important thing is not money but contacts. The leading people in the market are those who have the important contacts--with processors, suppliers, couriers, wholesalers. Many of the important contacts are outside the country. A large part of all narcotics is smuggled into this country.

Many gangs are ethnic, they are made up of people of the same nationality. Today Greek, Turkish and Swedish gangs predominate while in the past there were Armenian, Arab and Chinese gangs, among others.

Heroin was brought in by people who had contacts in the parts of the world where heroin is produced, explained Dag Victor. The Chinese had contacts in the Golden Triangle (in Southeast Asia), the Armenians had contacts with growers in Iran and Afghanistan, the Greeks, Turks and Arabs had contacts with growers around the Mediterranean.

"But that does not make them any more organized than other people who know each other," explained criminologist Leif G. W. Persson. "The person who wants to import narcotics asks around among the people he knows when he wants to work with others. It is no more complicated than that."

Holland--Transit Area

Often it is foreigners who have contacts with growers and suppliers. The Swedes come in at a later stage in the chain. They often have contacts in Holland, which acts as a large transit area in the narcotics trade.

The "big" Swedes are those who have contacts that can deliver large quantities of narcotics. Under them are a lot of buyers, dealers, street pushers who buy a batch when they can find one and then redistribute it. They seldom work under anyone, but usually operate independently. Those who are called "kings" do not have a staff of subordinates either; they quickly sell their imported batches to buyers who are already in the market.

At the request of the municipality of Stockholm, Ingemar Rexed and Marie Sesser tried to chart narcotics crimes in Stockholm. A report is given at the end of the article concerning the results of their investigations.

Amount Too High

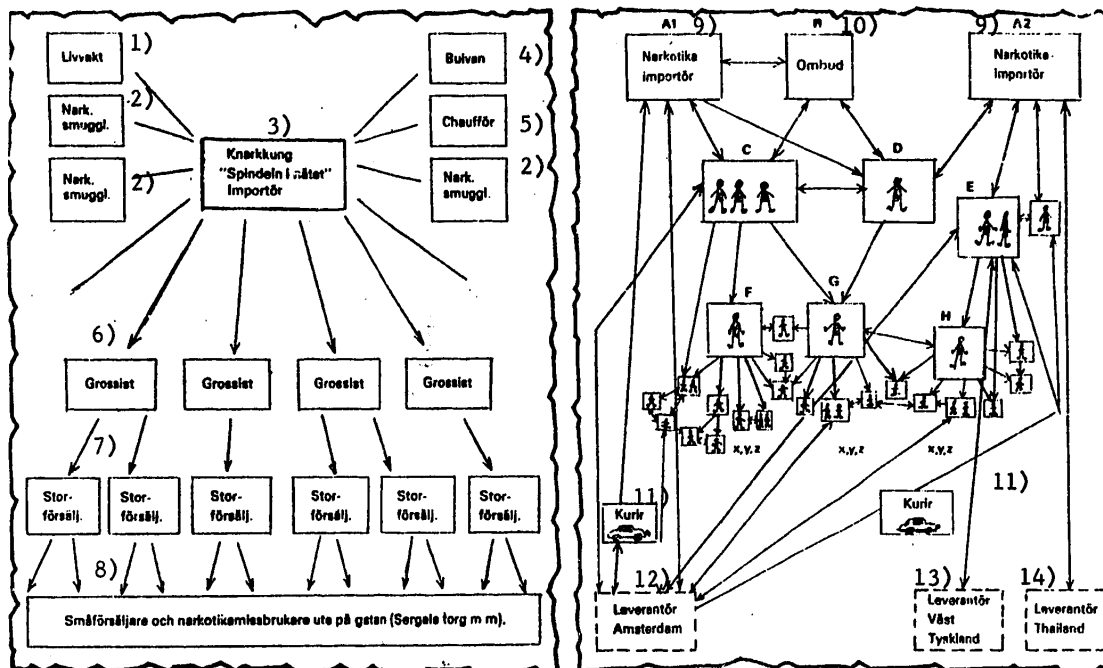
Criminologists Leif Lenke and Hans Enroth have studied the finances of narcotics crimes. They looked into claims that the narcotics traffic involved sales of several billion kronor and soon discovered that this amount is much too high. A more realistic estimate of narcotics sales in Stockholm would indicate sales in the range of 30-40 million kronor.

Leif G. W. Persson referred to the unrealistic figures quoted in connection with the amount of drugs smuggled into the country.

There are between 10,000 and 14,000 hard drugs addicts in this country according to the state study into the extent of narcotics abuse (UNO). According to Nils Bejerot the figure is at least 20,000. It can be assumed that several thousand of them are heroin addicts. Since a dose of heroin weighs 0.1-0.2 grams, 1 hectogram of heroin (diluted to 50 percent strength, the customary practice) would be enough for 10-15,000 doses.

"There are simply not enough drug addicts in Sweden to use up the quantity of drugs alleged to exist here," he said.

Leif Lenke has also found that the number of importers of drugs is such that it can be quickly felt on the market when the police crack down on a suspected "big" drugs criminal. Supplies dwindle, prices rise and the number of burglaries and thefts decline. After a few months, the vacuum is filled and a new importer takes the place of the old one. Burglaries increase once more, supplies of narcotics are good and prices decline.



This is how a typical "narcotics gang" (the so-called Plastic Gang) is described in the mass media (diagram on the left). But the diagram on the right shows how these organizations really look, according to investigators Ingemar Rexed and Marie Sesser in their report to the Stockholm municipality.

Key:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Bodyguard | 9. Narcotics importers |
| 2. Drug smugglers | 10. Agent |
| 3. Narcotics king, the "spider in the web," importer | 11. Couriers |
| 4. Front man | 12. Supplier, Amsterdam |
| 5. Driver | 13. Supplier, West Germany |
| 6. Wholesalers | 14. Supplier, Thailand |
| 7. Big dealers | |
| 8. Small pushers and drug addicts on the street (Sergels Square, etc.) | |

In 1982 customs agents seized 255 kg of cannabis (hashish), 7.5 kg of amphetamines and 2.7 kg of heroin. According to police and customs estimates, this is a twentieth of the narcotics illegally brought into the country.

Customs Seized 255 Kg of Cannabis

But this figure is pure guesswork. A more "systematic" or "initiated" guess would indicate half that amount, says Leif G. W. Persson.

The police estimate means that there is enough heroin for around half a million doses a year. An "industrious" heroin addict can consume up to about 100 doses in a single year.

"The estimates made indicate that there are only about half that number of heroin addicts. Their annual consumption would be closer to 20 than to 50 kilograms," he said but stressed that all estimates are uncertain.

Mafia on the Continent--Not in Sweden Yet

Here are two different versions of how a narcotics gang looks--one true and one false. In the middle sits a narcotics king like a spider in his web, surrounded by front men, body guards, drivers and smugglers. Under him are wholesalers, big dealers and street pushers. But it is not that simple. A real gang consists of a tangled network of relationships, organized in a loose and temporary way.

That is what Ingemar Rexed and Marie Sesser found when they reviewed a number of cases of people convicted of serious narcotics crimes at the request of Stockholm municipality. The description above shows the so-called Plastic Gang in the version of certain mass media and in reality.

Their review of the most serious sentences over a 4-year period showed that the idea of the pure "financiers" is a myth. There was not one case in which someone had simply provided the capital and then left it to others to take care of the deal. The person who could invest the money had to supervise several stages: he had to check the goods, check the weight and test the product.

He had to collect the money himself (very seldom did he have a special collector), especially for drugs sold on account (payment following delivery).

"Seldom do group members make a collective effort in their activities," say Ingemar Rexed and Marie Sesser.

Nor is there (yet?) any Mafia. But such groups can be found on the continent and they could emerge in Sweden.

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SWEDEN

CRIMES INVOLVING HARD DRUGS INCREASING PRISON VIOLENCE

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 15 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Eva Ekselius]

[Text] Violence in the prisons is on the rise. The increase has an obvious connection with crimes involving hard drugs. That is what Claes Amilon of the National Prisons Board said in connection with the DAGENS NYHETER articles on a big narcotics case.

Two of the men prosecuted chose to tell the court what they knew. They now risk reprisals for what they said. They will be testifying in appeals court against the other accused men.

"Snitching" is one of the most serious crimes one can commit in the so-called underworld. To "snitch" is to tattle or squeal. A person who does this is called a snitch and risks being taunted, harassed, threatened and mistreated because he has violated the unwritten code that applies outside the law.

Telling the police what one knows about others is snitching. So is testifying in a court case. At times it takes only a few words to be branded as a snitch or squealer. Just being in court can be enough. Sometimes punishment is exacted simply because it is rumored that someone has snitched.

"Those with money have no trouble buying a torpedo," pointed out lawyer Bengt H. Nilsson who defended Ronny in the big narcotics case (see DAGENS NYHETER 3 and 4 April and subsequently). The testimony given by Ronny and Roland made it possible to sentence several of the others involved to long prison sentences.

Lawyer Nilsson referred to the threats expressed during the trial and to the risk that others could act to punish Ronny and Roland even if they are placed in different prisons from those to which others sentenced in the same case are sent.

Risk of Violence and Harassment

"My client runs a constant risk of being exposed to harassment, threats and violence in prison.

"I hope the prison system can give him some degree of security," said Bengt H. Nilsson.

Do serious threats and violence really exist within the prison system?

"They certainly do," said Knut Hast, institutional director of the prison in Norrtalje.

"Just a few days ago one of our inmates was kicked in the head by three others and injured so seriously that he had to be stitched together."

The one who is mistreated almost always refuses to say who did it.

"Showdowns" are not uncommon in prisons. But the administration can only speculate as to the real reasons. The only thing they know for sure is that violence does occur. The injuries cannot be concealed.

"We see them battered and bloody. But they just say they fell down the stairs or ran into a door."

At the prison in Osteraker they are less affected by violence than is the case at other prisons. They have a special selection of inmates through the various drug rehabilitation projects.

"It has been a long time since we have had any violence. The prisoners do not seem to be afraid--not as long as they are here.

"But many are afraid of what will happen when they get out," said Kjell Ake Lindstrom who manages the Osteraker institution.

"There is an increase of violence in the prisons," said Claes Amilon, section chief of the National Prisons Board in Norrkoping. "We know that from experience even if we cannot back it up with statistics.

"The violence is obviously connected with crimes involving hard drugs," he said. "Unfinished business deals and economic transactions are settled. But there are also reprisals when someone has said too much to the police or the court."

Is this serious violence?

"There are no fatalities, this is a question of things as serious as broken jaws and ribs getting kicked in," Claes Amilon replied.

The prison system has limited opportunities to provide inmates with the protection to which they should be entitled.

In practice, the only possibility is to give an inmate voluntary isolation when he requests it.

There are roughly a hundred such cells in the prison system and they are almost always occupied.

The National Prisons Board has also linked the need to protect certain criminals from others with the need for safer prisons for those involved in crimes related to hard narcotics. So the violence of hardened criminals against other prisoners could lead to an even stricter security system being built up around these criminals.

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SWEDEN

BRIEFS

DUTCH AMPHETAMINE SMUGGLER SENTENCED--The Dutch truck driver who smuggled 42 kg of amphetamines into Sweden in February has been sentenced in Stockholm District Court to 9 years in jail for serious narcotics crimes and goods smuggling. He admitted having smuggled in 50 kg of amphetamines previously in addition to the 42 kg. After serving his sentence the man will be permanently expelled from the country. The man was arrested on 16 February outside Perstorp in Skane. The national criminal police and the Hassleholm police had been tipped off that a large narcotics shipment was on the way from Holland to Sweden and they waited at the ferry to Trelleborg. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 15 Apr 82 p 1] 6578

GANG SMUGGLED RAW OPIUM--After a 1-year investigation the narcotics police in Vaxjo uncovered a gang which traded with raw opium. Last Thursday, 600 grams of raw opium, worth 100,000 crowns, were confiscated in a car that arrived at the customs station in Helsingborg. The Vaxjo police had notified the customs and police authorities in Malmo and Helsingborg that the car was about to enter. It came from southern Yugoslavia. "The drugs were hidden in a hollow part of one of the fenders. The hole had been sprayed over with undercoating compound," the narcotics police said in Vaxjo. Five members of the gang were taken into custody, and applications for the detention of three have been filed. The Vaxjo police suspect that the gang has been operating for several years. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 4 Mar 82 p 1] 11949

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